"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are generally fair, warmer, southerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,437. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.00¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 33¾c; cash cotton, 5 13-16c.

FOREIGN.—Twelve persons were killed in a railroad wreck in France. Mrs. Langtry's steam yacht, the White Ladye, was sold to Lawson Johnston at auction for $56,000. London newspapers are filled with letters comparing London's fire system unfavorably with those of other big cities. Its defenders say it is the equal of any in the world. Barnum's circus has arrived in England with the loss of four horses and a giraffe on the voyage. The conference between the employers and engineers in the big strike did not result in any agreement.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Princess Kaiulani's supporters claim that she will stand a good chance of being placed on the Hawaiian throne if Congress does not annex the islands.

Lena Brown, a colored servant girl at Orange, N. J., told the police that a strange woman called on her, hypnotized and robbed her. Similar complaints from other girls having been received efforts are being made to arrest the woman.

A jealous puller-in of Newark captured Deputy Sheriff Benedict, dragged him into his clothing store, fitted him with an ulster, and fainted when he found that his complaisant customer had come to attach the stock.

John Anamasin, an Indian on the Fond du Lac Reservation, crazed with drink, clubbed his wife, causing her to give birth to a child, and inflicting injuries from which both died. He killed another Indian who interfered.

P. A. B. Widener's intention to help develop a system to include a free art gallery, free museum of science and art, and a free library in Philadelphia was announced at a dinner given by Widener in Philadelphia last night.

It is understood President McKinley will present to Congress in his message a recommendation for a reform of the currency, and will indicate his approval of the plan of Secretary Gage. It is said, however, the President will not urge the adoption of the Gage plan, but will suggest it be taken as a starting point in an effort to secure the best measure obtainable.

Richard Croker said yesterday that David B. Hill had never been the leader of the Democracy in this State, and expressed surprise that his public recognition of Senator Murphy as the leader should have occasioned comment. Mr. Croker's declaration is generally accepted as meaning a war by Tammany, backed by Senator Murphy, to capture the State organization and dictate the party nominations and platform next year.

Several new witnesses testified yesterday against Martin Thorn, on trial in Long Island City for the murder of Guldensuppe. Residents of Woodside identified Mrs. Nack and Thorn as having been at the cottage the day the murder is supposed to have been committed. A photograph of Guldensuppe was also identified as that of a man who was seen to go to the cottage with Mrs. Nack the morning of the same day. Police Capt. O'Brien gave Thorn's story as told to him by the defendant.

Page 2.

A steel column weighing 3,000 pounds fell 200 feet in Liberty Street yesterday, but injured no one.

Three tramps at Babylon, L. I., compelled a woman to cook breakfast, and then took possession of her front porch. Later they were pursued by a posse and captured after a hard fight.

President McKinley, in his message to Congress, is expected to suggest that it would be inadvisable at present to take any action which would complicate the situation in Cuba.

Gen. Rivera, the Cuban leader, and Col. Bacallao were taken out of the Cabanas fortress to see Gen. Blanco at the palace, but refused his offers of liberty for helping to restore peace in Cuba.

Page 3.

The Sculpture Society's opposition to the Plaza site for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial has indefinitely postponed the erection of the monument.

The Thanksgiving celebration of the American colony in Paris began last evening at the Hotel Continental with a banquet given by the University Dinner Club.

M. Patenôtre, the French Ambassador, will to-morrow present his letters of recall to President McKinley, and leave for France on Saturday by the French Line steamship La Champagne.

Plans for a general celebration of Thanksgiving Day throughout the city have been made. There will be services in the churches, dinners for inmates of public and private charitable institutions, special entertainments, and outdoor sports of several kinds.

Thanksgiving Day reflections of leaders of thought, comprising clergymen, politicians, and college professors, made at the request of the National Christian Citizenship League, depict the anomalies of existing social conditions as they appear to them, and show the reasons they think the country has for being glad and sad.

The full-rigged ship Port Patrick, loaded with oils, was sunk at Pier 9 East River yesterday to extinguish a dangerous fire in her hold. Explosions on board of her overcame one fireman and slightly injured others. The cargo was estimated at $100,000. The damage to the vessel was not known.

Page 4.

Speaker Reed, on his way to Maine, said that rumors about his coming retirement from politics were unfounded.

The final lecture of the series by Prof. T. K. Cheyne of Oxford, at the Union Theological Seminary, was delivered yesterday.

The third day of the champion sale of trotters and pacers brought fair prices. Frank Work bought Wanda, 2:17¾, for $1,625.

The allegation of the Chicago Horse Show authorities that the stallion Royal Standard is a ringer was denied by Graham Brothers, his owners.

Gov. Black said yesterday that he thought the Legislature, at its coming session, should pass no affirmative legislation, but should adjourn as soon as possible.

Three hundred men on the Second Avenue trolley line struck yesterday for back pay so that they could buy Thanksgiving turkey. They lost their jobs and got no money.

The will of Samuel M. Pringle, probated, provides for the establishment of a home for aged and indigent men, to be known as the "Pringle Memorial Home," in memory of Mr. Pringle's father.

F. McHenry Kitching, who posed as a Wall Street broker and was arrested several times on charges of stealing a bond and passing bad checks, was surrendered by his surety and is now in Raymond Street Jail.

Page 5.

The American Society of Civil Engineers formally opened its new clubhouse with a reception and appropriate ceremonies. The building cost $200,000.

The National Organization Committee of the People's Party has issued a call for a conference with the National Committee of the party, to be held in St. Louis Jan. 12.

Senator Cantor said that the Democrats in the Legislature would try to repeal the Raines law and pass more liberal excise legislation.

The list of guests at the White House receptions next Winter has been curtailed out of regard for Mrs. McKinley's enfeebled health.

The enormous accumulation of capital in the National City Bank, its net deposits amounting to $80,000,000, is causing much talk among bankers in Wall Street.

A. R. Roberts, a passenger on a Santa Fé train, bound for San Francisco, leaped through the car window as the train was speeding across the Mojave desert, and escaped in the darkness.

At a Salvation Army wedding, Sergt. Major Smith threw rice at the bride and groom, struck the officiating officer in the face, and was ordered out of the hall by that irate official.

A motion regarding the Czech language in Bohemia precipitated a riot in the Austrian Reichsrath, in which some of the members came to blows, and one, Pferoche, was nearly strangled.

The Tammany Hall committee on the distribution of the twenty-thousand-dollar fund for the poor and Nathan Straus's 1,000 tons of coal decided to turn over the money and fuel in equal amounts to the various districts, to be distributed by the charitable organizations in each.

The Anti-Platt Republicans, led by James Yereance, will hold a conference of committees from a number of districts Monday night to devise a plan for united action. The conference will consider the offer of the Brookfield people to turn over their organization to the new movement. Efforts to settle the differences in the Twenty-first District are reported.

Page 7.

George H. Smith of North Pelham, Westchester County, was stricken with apoplexy in a Brooklyn street and died before the arrival of an ambulance.

Brooklyn's city employes will be delayed in receiving their November salaries, as there are no funds available, and the legality of issuing tax certificates for the following year is questioned.

Miss Gertrude Chatillon was married at her father's home, in East Eightieth Street, to William Henry Klenke, a member of the Liederkranz. A pretty wedding was that of Miss Harriette Sarre and S. D. Butnam in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy.

Page 8.

The Buckeye Pipe Line Company has disposed of all its pipe line property in the State of Indiana to the Indiana Pipe Line Company. The property involved amounts to about $750,000. The Standard Oil Company is believed to have had a hand in the deal.

The stock of the United Traction Company of Pittsburg, amounting to $20,000,000, has been acquired by a syndicate of New York, London, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg capitalists who thus secure control of the largest street railway system in Pittsburg and Allegheny.

Page 10.

The New Jersey Supreme Court will soon review the action of the State Commissioners in revoking a lease to New York contractors who have been engaged in blasting the Palisades.

Page 11.

Mrs. Eugenia A. W. Ross, who asserts that she is the heir of William Henry King, who died in a Rhode Island insane asylum, was enjoined yesterday from bringing suit claiming his estate.

The Court of Appeals at Albany dismissed the motion for a reargument of the case of Charles N. Burgess, sentenced to death for the murder of Farmer Whitlock, and he will be executed in the second week of December.

Page 12.

Mrs. William J. Courtney, daughter of Hugh McLaughlin, was robbed by a scuttle thief of $2,500 in jewels, mostly wedding presents.

The will of Mrs. Mary Van Nest, filed for probate, leaves $10,000 to charity and distributes the remainder of her estate to her immediate family and relatives.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers appointed to arrange for a convention and banquet in this city in January, met yesterday and organized.

A caucus of officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment held on Tuesday night showed that it was impossible to elect Adjt. Strong, the Mayor's son, to a vacant Captaincy in the regiment.

A Brooklyn printer who claims to have been robbed on his wedding night, told the police he was bound and gagged in his new apartments by two men, who relieved him of his watch and money.

Work on the final estimates for 1898 was postponed yesterday by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, owing to the absence of Corporation Counsel Scott, whose opinion on doubtful points was needed.

Justice Lawrence issued an injunction to restrain the Ecuador Placer Mining Company and associated organizations from issuing bonds to secure a mortgage of the Ecuador Gold Mining Company.

The assignments of Justices to the various parts of the Supreme Court made on Tuesday by the Appellate Division for next year caused as much dissatisfaction as did those for this year among the Justices who get hard work and few plums.

William G. Wood gave testimony at the trial of May Kellard for forgery. Regarding the offer of money for a conviction in the case, Abner C. Thomas denied that he ever wrote or was told to write that $2,500 would be given by Mrs. Wood.

Justice Andrews decided to continue the temporary injunction against the laying of tracks and loops for the Brooklyn trolley roads at the New York terminus of the bridge. He declares there is danger in the plans, and questions the authority of the Trustees to permit the work.

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INDIAN KILLS THREE PERSONS.

Wife and Child and Another Red Man Murdered on the Fond du Lac Reservation.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 24.—An Indian courier to-night from the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation brought news of a triple murder which occurred there last night. John Anamasin, a Chippewa half breed, whose reputation as a "bad Indian" has kept the reservation people in a state of terror for three or four years, went to Cloquet yesterday, and returned late last night crazed with liquor. He attacked his wife, who was about to give birth to a child, dragging her from her bed, and throwing her on the floor. He then kicked and beat her into a state of unconsciousness.

The brutal treatment caused her to give birth to the child while actually under the blows of her husband. Another Indian named Peterson happened along about the time Anamasin was beating his wife, and attempted to save her. Anamasin seized a heavy club and literally pounded Peterson's head to a jelly. He then threw the body in a creek near by, and, returning to the house, saturated the floor with kerosene and applied a match. The wretch then left the house with the evident intention of destroying the unconscious woman. By this time neighboring Indians arrived and succeeded in getting Mrs. Anamasin out of the house, but both the mother and child died within half an hour. Anamasin was arrested later by Indian police, and is confined in the reservation jail.

WHISKY COMBINE IS OFF.

Eastern Capitalists Suspicious of Some of the Kentucky Concerns.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 24.—The plan for the consolidation of the Bourbon whisky distilleries of Kentucky has been declared off. Eighty per cent. of the distilleries had agreed to the plan, but at the last moment the Eastern capitalists, represented by Messrs Cardeza and Meyers of Philadelphia, weakened, and the whole thing fell through.

The plan contemplated a payment of 50 per cent. of the distilleries' value in bonds, guaranteed by the syndicate, and the remainder in stock. This was amended to 50 per cent. in cash and 50 per cent. in stock, with no bonds. This was accepted, but the Eastern capitalists finally concluded to call all negotiations off, declaring that some of the distilleries were trying to dispose of incumbered properties at exorbitant prices. There is, however, a prospect that a combination may yet be effected.

Two Boys Drowned at Round Lake.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Two boys named Bachelor and Barber were drowned at Round Lake yesterday by their boat capsizing. Bachelor was the grandson of Dr. King of Fort Edward. Both boys attended the institute at Round Lake.

THE CROKER-MURPHY PLAN

Politicians Believe They Have Combined to Keep Hill from the Senate.

SHEEHAN'S DOOM PREDICTED

It Is Believed that He Will Be Involved in the Ruin of His Friend—National Field for Tammany's Boss.

Richard Croker's formal repudiation of David B. Hill's leadership of the New York State Democracy and his public declaration of allegiance to the standard of Senator Murphy monopolized the attention of the politicians yesterday, to the exclusion even of gossip about local appointments. For the time being municipal politics disappeared from discussion, and the men who recognize Mr. Croker as the controlling spirit of Tammany Hall adjusted their glasses temporarily to view him in the broader light of a leader in State affairs.

Mr. Croker himself professed surprise that his utterance concerning Senator Murphy should have created any commotion. "Hill never was the leader of the party in this State," he asserted with emphasis. "He is to-day just where he has been all the time. I haven't changed my attitude toward him or Senator Murphy. I have always recognized Senator Murphy as the State leader. Mr. Hill has not been repudiated as a leader because he has never filled the place."

Came at a Critical Time.

In spite, however, of this disclaimer on the part of the Tammany chief, gossip was rife as to the significance of his declaration just at this time, when wires are being laid by the Democratic managers for an aggressive campaign in the Assembly this Winter, and a victorious fight before the people in 1898.

It was pointed out that, while Mr. Croker's alliance with Senator Murphy was no new thing and his opposition to Mr. Hill was well known, much meaning necessarily attached to his taking occasion to make public proclamation of these two things without any apparent reason. The general opinion seemed to be that it meant an effort on the part of ex-Senator Hill to secure reelection to the Senate in 1899, and an alliance between Croker and Murphy to prevent that and capture the control of the State Democratic organization.

This alleged declaration of war on Hill, caused the rumors of the enforced retirement of John C. Sheehan from the leadership of Tammany Hall to be revived. Mr. Sheehan's close relations with the Elmira leader were recalled, and the evidences which have cropped out of late of a supposed disposition on Mr. Croker's part to ignore him in the management of Tammany were put alongside of the reputed attack on Hill, and interpreted as indicating that the two would go down together if Mr. Croker had his way.

In connection with this special interest was aroused by the information which leaked out during the day that Mr. Croker, Senator Murphy, ex-Mayor Grant, and a limited number of other Democratic stars of the first magnitude, not all of them local, were to gather during the evening at a dinner which the participants insisted on pronouncing a strictly social function, but to which rumor insisted on assigning political significance. Mr. Croker admitted that there was to be such a dinner, but he declared that it was absolutely without political purport, and, as it was a private affair, he insisted on his right to keep the place and the list of guests private.

The dinner, it transpired later, was given at Delmonico's by Surrogate Fitzgerald. Mr. Croker, Mr. Murphy, and ex-Mayor Grant were there, it is said, but Mr. Sheehan was not. Thereby the readers of political signs hang a tale.

To Meet at Lakewood.

It was also developed yesterday that there is to be a gathering of Tammany leaders at Lakewood the last of this week. Mr. Croker, Mayor-elect Van Wyck, John F. Carroll, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, and Sheriff-elect Thomas J. Dunn are expected to drop into Lakewood Friday, and the party will remain there over Sunday.

Mr. Croker smiled at the suggestion that it was to be a political conference and said there would be no sense in their going out of town to discuss appointments, as that could be done with less trouble here. But it was noted that Mr. Sheehan was not among the party, and that John F. Carroll was, and these facts were pointed to as cumulative evidence that the Chairman of the Finance Committee, to whom many Tammany men give the credit for the recent victory, is to be frozen out of the local leadership as part of the plan to crowd his friend and ally David B. Hill out of the State leadership.

All these predictions were predicated upon the supposition that Mr. Hill wants to return to the Senate in Murphy's place. What Mr. Hill's intentions are is not known, and there are many who do not believe that he would antagonize Senator Murphy or that Murphy would oppose him. The two men have worked together heretofore, and until Mr. Croker's announced intention to turn the one down and elevate the other, it was not supposed that there had been any change in their former cordial relations. Nothing that either Mr. Murphy or Mr. Hill has said authorizes the statement that these relations have changed, and the theory that they have is based on inferences drawn from the announced Croker-Murphy alliance.

It is said by those who draw this inference that Mr. Croker's declaration at this time means war on Hill, with a view to eliminating him, and with him the other Democratic leaders who refused to enter the Bryan campaign last year, from party control, and paving the way for putting in the field next year a Bryan candidate on a non-committal platform, such as that adopted by Tammany in the last local campaign.

This programme, it is reasoned, would, if successful, make Tammany Hall the dominating force in the State as well as the city, and might lead to Richard Croker's dictating the Presidential nomination and platform in 1900. There are those who think that, made confident by his late success, Mr. Croker is looking to just such a result. Mr. Croker, when asked if he had any such plans, dismissed the matter as not worth discussing.

Michael C. Murphy, Tammany leader in the First District, who was among Mr. Croker's callers yesterday, was authority for the statement that former Mayor Hugh J. Grant might be the Democratic candidate for Governor next year. He said that Croker had "downed" Hill, and that Tammany would dictate the Democratic nominations next time. Not many Tammany men were found to agree with Mr. Murphy as to Mr. Grant's possible candidacy, but many of them admitted that it was likely New York City would have a candidate.

KILLED BY A CABLE CAR.

The Clarks Lose a Second Child Through an Accident.

Charles Clark, five years old, was struck and instantly killed yesterday by a cable car in front of 52 Manhattan Street, only three doors from his home. He was about to cross the tracks with a playmate, but the latter was afraid and let go of the other boy's hand. Just then a car came along, and young Clark was caught beneath the wheels and mangled to death. The gripman, Frank Henochoo, and a new man whom he was breaking in, Herman Schning, were arrested, but they insisted that the killing of the child was an accident that could not be avoided.

This is the second child the Clark family has lost through accident. A year ago another boy, six years old, was run over and killed by a wagon belonging to a soda water company.

3,000 Coal-Laden Cars Sidetracked.

READING, Penn., Nov. 24.—There has been a decided slump in the coal business, and there are now over 3,000 loaded cars sidetracked on the Reading Road between the Schuylkill coal regions and Philadelphia. This falling off in the demand for coal is said not to be due to any decrease in the amount being consumed at manufacturing and other industrial plants, but to the remarkably mild weather during the Fall season and the consequent lack in coal required for heating purposes.

KAIULANI'S EYES ON A THRONE.

Liliuokalani's Friends Jealous of Her Conduct in Hawaii—Other Affairs on the Islands.

HONOLULU, Nov. 17.—The presence of Princess Kaiulani is not satisfactory to the adherents of the deposed Queen, Liliuokalani, as they believe that the young woman has returned for the purpose of starting a boom for herself at the expense of the former queen. Kaiulani's supporters claim that in the event of a refusal on the part of Congress to annex Hawaii, she will stand a good chance of being placed on the throne under a limited monarchy.

The Princess has been giving public receptions at her home, and in other ways is trying to make herself popular.

J. K. Kaulia and N. Kalanokaliani will leave for Washington to work against the annexation of the islands. Both men represent the Royalists of Honolulu. At a later date they will be followed by John Richardson and R. W. Wilcox, both half whites, and A. Marques, white, who was selected by the Queen's supporters on the Island of Maui. Wilcox was originally in favor of the present government. After a time he became dissatisfied, and finally joined the ranks of the 1895 rebels. He was sent to prison, and is now out on parole. He was sent to Italy by Kalakaua to receive military training. In 1887, shortly after his return to the Islands, he started a movement to dethrone the King.

Samuel Parker, probably the most influential Hawaiian in the country, and who is an annexationist, says that the delegates can do but little in Washington.

Eleven large vessels, with a total carrying capacity of 80,000 tons, have thus far been chartered to carry sugar from Hawaiian ports to New York.

Kapea Kalo, the native who recently murdered Dr. J. K. Smith on the Island of Kauai, was arraigned the other day and pleaded not guilty. A jury was secured from 100 Hawaiians, and the prosecution expects to see Kalo hang before the year is out.

MINISTER HATCH AT HIS POST.

Hawaiian Envoy Says Matters in Honolulu Are Very Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Francis M. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister, returned to the city to-night after an absence of several months, the greater portion of which was spent in Honolulu, Mr. Hatch describes affairs as being very quiet and satisfactory in Honolulu, and the people are thinking more of business than of politics.

Mr. Hatch says the negotiations between the Hawaiians and the Japanese, with a view to the settlement of the differences between the two governments by arbitration, are still in progress. The Minister looks for a satisfactory solution of the trouble.

James B. Castle, formerly Collector General of Customs of Hawaii, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Washington, vice Frank Hastings, deceased.

WIDENER'S QUAKER CITY GIFTS.

Art Gallery, Museum of Science, and Library, All Free, Included in His Benefactions.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—At a dinner given to-night by Mr. P. A. B. Widener to about twenty intimate, personal, and business associates, all men of prominence in Philadelphia, the formal announcement was made by Dr. William Pepper, former Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, of Mr. Widener's intention to present to the Free Library of Philadelphia his magnificent residence. The building is to be held in trust forever by the city as an integral part of the free library system, under the name of the Josephine Widener Memorial Branch, to commemorate the dead wife of the donor.

Dr. Pepper further stated that Mr. and Mrs. Widener, before the latter's death, had given careful consideration to the matter of giving aid to various institutions, and it had been resolved that the greatest good to the community would be done in the development of a system to include a free art gallery, free museum of science and art, and a free library. In furtherance of these ideas, Dr. Pepper announced that Mr. Widener intended to bequeath to the city his splendid art collection on condition that a suitable fire-proof art gallery shall be constructed in a central location in the city, and that it shall at all times be free to the public. Dr. Pepper added that he could authoritatively state that other well-known art collections of enormous value would also be bequeathed in a like manner. Regarding a free museum Dr. Pepper stated that there have been four contributions of $30,000 each toward the construction of a museum building by Mr. Widener, W. L. Elkins, Edwin H. Fitler, and Daniel Baugh.

This building would be constructed on a tract of land in West Philadelphia given by the city in trust to the University of Pennsylvania for the creation of a park, and free museum of science and art. The building will be constructed under the auspices and management of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, in the hands of which institution the park and building will permanently remain. The Commercial Museum has already received a liberal appropriation from the State to aid in the construction of the building and the maintenance of a commercial exhibition.

A low estimate of the value of the residence given by Mr. Widener to the Free Library, when equipped for library purposes is $600,000, and Dr. Pepper stated that the donor will not expend less than $400,000 additional in placing therein a gallery of choice specimens of purely American art.

THE OREGON SENATORSHIP.

Effort to be Made in Congress to Dispose of the Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—An effort will be made on the assembling of Congress to dispose of the Oregon Senatorial case. If Mr. Corbett, appointed by the Governor, should be seated, he could hold office only until an election by a new Legislature, which might be carried by the Populists; on the other hand, if the Legislature, which last year was in a deadlock on the Senatorial matter, could be reconvened and induced to act, a Republican Senator might be chosen.

With the vacancy continuing, Vice-President Hobart's deciding vote is not likely to be of much use to his party, for a tie vote on an important measure in a Senate of eighty-nine members is hardly looked for. With a Republican seated from Oregon, the party would have to get only forty-five votes as now to carry the Senate, and it would have one more man with which to do it.

PROSPERITY OF KANSAS.

The Year's Cereals and Live Stock Valued at $230,410,143.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 24.—The final crop bulletin for the year, issued by the Kansas Agricultural Department, makes a wonderful showing. Kansas this year produced in value in crops and live stock a grand total of $230,410,143. This is more than 21 per cent. increase over last year.

The total yield of Winter wheat is 50,040,374 bushels, worth $33,798,612, or about 160 per cent. more than last year's crop. The corn crop is 212,140,993 bushels, or 69,278,421 bushels less than in 1896, and its value is $28,455,263, or $7,077,730 less. Of oats, the yield is 23,431,273 bushels, an increase of 4,116,501 bushels. The value of the crop is $3,828,192. The increased value is $1,121,540.

Spring wheat shows a yield of 986,230 bushels, as against 601,523 bushels in 1896. Its value is $586,691. The combined home value of Winter and Spring wheat, corn, and oats, is $66,768,788. Of the same crops in 1896, it was $15,071,930 less.

The acreage sown to wheat the present Autumn is nearly 4,000,000 acres, and this crop is taking a good growth.

Pennsylvania Railroad Announces

A change in schedule, to take effect Sunday, Nov. 28th. Under this arrangement the boats from 23d St. Ferry will leave ten minutes earlier than those from Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, instead of five minutes earlier, as at present.—Adv.

DEATH OF AN ODD RECLUSE

George H. Blanchard Lived in Remarkable Economy in a Raines Law Hotel.

HELD ALOOF FROM LODGERS

Books He Left Behind Showed that He Existed in Apparent Comfort for About Eight Dollars a Month—Many Theories Advanced.

Perhaps no man ever lived more economically in the City of New York, paying his way and earning the respect of those with whom he came in contact, than George H. Blanchard, who was found dead yesterday in the Raines law hotel, 352 West Forty-fourth Street, in the room he had occupied nearly a year and a half.

Scrupulously neat in his attire, always clean and well shaven, he was an anomaly in the district, and the other lodgers during his life regarded him with curiosity, and since his death have invented many romances to account for his presence among them.

On July 21, 1896, he rented a bedroom from Henry Benz, the proprietor of the hotel, paying a month's rent, $6, in advance. He paid a like amount on the 21st of each succeeding month, never a day ahead of time and never a day behind. He took with him to the hotel a small stove, a few pictures, a trunk, two telescope bags, and a hand satchel. He was fairly well dressed and was bright and active, carrying the seventy-five years he gave as his age as many men a score of years younger.

He was quiet and gave no trouble. Every morning he arose at 10 o'clock, and left the house, returning at midday to leave again in an hour or so. Sometimes, but not often, he spent an evening in the barroom, with, but not of, the other lodgers, listening to their talk, but seldom joining in it. About a week after he hired the room a woman, described last night by Benz as young and well dressed, called to see him. He was out, and she asked to see his room. It was shown to her, and she said she hoped Mr. Blanchard would find it satisfactory.

Called Her His Niece.

When Mr. Blanchard was told of the visit he said the woman was his niece. Once again the same woman called when he was out, and went away without leaving any message. He had no other visitors. Several times the hotel people say letters came for him on stationery marked "Windsor Hotel," and he said they were from his niece. He was not communicative, and only twice during all the time he lived at the hotel did he speak of himself or any relatives.

Once was about three weeks ago when he said his nephew at college near Boston "had made a hit." He said the nephew's name was Andrews, and he had just made a great speech. The other time was when the question of shipbuilding was broached. He talked so enthusiastically on the subject that one of his hearers remarked, "You seem to know something of ships?" The old man laughed and said: "Know something about them? Why, I've built and owned them." Then he lapsed into silence.

Early last week he appeared weak and suffering, and Mrs. Benz suggested that he consult a doctor. "No doctor can help me," he said, quietly. "It's old age calling and I must go."

Tuesday night he retired earlier than usual. When he had not been seen at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and did not reply to knocking at his door, Benz notified the police, and the door was broken open. He was dead in his bed, having evidently died in his sleep. His body was taken to the Morgue and his effects were carried to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station that the police might examine his papers and try to find his relatives.

It was during the examination that they learned the manner of his life for the past few months. A cash book neatly and carefully kept and balanced each month for fourteen years showed that he had once had command of more money than his surroundings at his death would have indicated, and the record of his daily expenditures posted to Nov. 1 showed that he had existed either at the expense of free lunch counters or on less money than appears possible.

Each month's expenses in detail were told on a sheet of paper borrowed from some hotel, and the totals were entered in the cash book opened September, 1883, and completed to Nov. 1. In all the entries there is not a blot nor an erasure, and the balances are ruled out in red ink.

His List of Expenses.

The personal expenditures for seven months of the present year were as follows: For April, (written on St. Cloud Hotel paper,) total expenses, including room rent, $9.22; for May, (on Continental Hotel paper,) $9.42; for June and July, (on St. Denis paper,) $9.93 and $7.88, respectively; for August, (on Broadway Central paper,) $9.88, and for September and October, (on Hoffman House paper,) $8.41 and $9.11, respectively.

The largest expenditure on any one day, according to the list, was 29 cents, made up of flour, 8 cents; coffee, 16 cents; meal, 5 cents. This last item, "meal, 5 cents," appears nearly every day. The "8 cents' worth of flour" item is repeated every seven days, and was evidently his weekly allowance; milk, 7 cents, appears every two weeks.

Other entries on the book refer to larger amounts. For instance, Jan. 4, 1884, received for Alabama claim $1,074; Feb. 6 and Oct. 15, 1884, paid on Alabama claim $9 and $9.75; Sept. 24, 1884, by one-half Alabama claim, $153. C. Menzisheimer & Co., Wall Street, Sept. 1, 1888, to margin 100 shares C. & R. Island at 102, $1,000. Then again there were items of loans made and repaid, such as "Loaned Harrington for paint $2, $1, $1.50," &c., and "received from Harrington," &c., &c.

Details of a journey costing $257 to Washington, Chicago, and Cincinnati followed the Alabama claim items and other smaller charges for railroad fares. In all the papers, and there were two paper boxes full, there was no mention of any regular source of income. Another curious thing was that none of the lists of expenditures included the item of laundry, and yet the old man's linen was always spotless, and the dozen or more shirts, collars, and cuffs found in his trunk were clean, starched, and ironed.

Among the papers was book No. 148,908 of the Union Dime Savings Bank, issued in September, 1883, to Abigail Andrews. The deposits ranged from $25 to $100. The last deposit was made in January, 1896, and the last withdrawal two months later. The book shows a credit balance of $1.37.

No Trace of His Niece.

It was thought, as Mr. Blanchard had referred to his nephew Andrews, that Abigail Andrews might be his niece, the woman who had written to him from the Windsor Hotel. The clerk there, however, said he knew no one of that name.

Outside one envelope was written:

"Plans of George H. Blanchard's lots in Evergreen Cemetery, Portland, Me." In the envelope was a record of the births, marriages, and deaths of the Blanchard family, dating back to 1814. The most recent recorded were Samuel Homer Noyes, died in Nassau, N. H., Feb. 1, 1889, and Almira B. Perkins, who died in 1896. There was also the card of Frank M. Flood, 278 Congress Street, Portland, Me., Superintendent of the Evergreen Cemetery.

On the billhead of W. H. Flattau, auctioneer, was a statement showing that on May 7 last Mr. Flattau had sold for Mr. Blanchard five oil paintings, a liqueur set, and a gas stove, for $12.45. In the pockets of the clothes the old man took off when he went to bed Tuesday night were $1.27 in cash and a handsome gold watch and chain of modern make.

Many theories concerning the old man were evolved around the hotel last night. Among them was one that he was a miser, very rich, but too mean to spend his money. The man who thought that reminded his hearers that he had once bought Mr. Blanchard a glass of beer. He was promptly contradicted by Mr. Berry, who said Mr. Blanchard had made it a rule to refuse all offers of hospitality, and insisted when he drank upon paying for it himself.

Other theory was that Mr. Blanchard had a small income, and had starved himself to pay for the education of the niece and nephew of whom he had spoken.

MUSICAL SINS OF METHODISTS.

An Illinois Man Finds Fault with His Church's Music—Talk About Architecture Also.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 24.—Before the Methodist Episcopal Church Congress today Dr. H. D. Atchison, of Wilmette, Ill., spoke on Church Music, and in the course of his remarks said:

"It is a pity that the cycle of popular sacred song inaugurated by the early Methodist Church should have suffered caricature, but we all know that the style of music tolerated by the average revival meeting, camp meeting, Sunday school and Epworth League conventions, is unworthy of the history and genius of Methodism.

"Because of the vast market which they have offered to the products of mercenary trash writers, Methodists have many musical sins to atone for.

"We are suffering from the lack of an authoritative censorship of the religious musical press."

In his paper on church architecture, T. W. Gaggin, of Syracuse, N. Y., said:

"If Christianity expects to have a Christian art developed it must provide schools for teaching it. Methodism, with 100 schools for teaching classical and scientific subjects, has only one school where anything is taught about practical architecture.

"If Methodism awakens to its opportunities soon enough it may be a leader in the new movement that will develop a typical style of building for Protestantism."

MORMON MISSION CLOSED.

Elders Acted on Mayor's Advice to Quit Elizabeth, N. J., at Once.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 24.—This morning Mayor Rankin revoked the permit that he had granted to the two Mormon Elders to open a mission in this city.

The mission was opened last night for the first time, and when the church people heard of it and learned that the Mormons were endeavoring to gain converts to their religion they hastened to the Mayor and expressed their disapproval of his action in such plain terms that Mayor Rankin revoked the permit at once and notified the Chief of Police to close the mission.

The two Elders again visited the Mayor and urged him to reconsider his decision, but his Honor told them that the best thing they could do would be to leave the town at once, and they acted on his advice.

ALLEGED FORGER IN BOSTON.

Arrest of William F. Spear, a Business Man, Charged with Raising a Note.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—William F. Spear, a prominent business man of this city, was arrested in court to-day on a charge of forgery, preferred by his cousin, Sanford L. Leeds, a boot and shoe merchant here.

The amount involved in this single transaction is said to be small, but the Police Inspector states that complaints against Spear involving thousands have been placed with him.

It is alleged Mr. Speer made out a note, had it indorsed by his partner, Mr. Dutton, and then raised it before presenting it to Mr. Leeds. Another warrant against the prisoner was issued at the instance of William H. Prior, a Faneuil Hall market provision dealer, who alleges that a check which Spear gave was signed with the name of Dutton & Spear, although that firm, which formerly existed, had been dissolved.

PULLED IN A DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Salesman Fainted When His Complaisant Customer Attached the Store.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—Deputy Sheriff Benedict this afternoon received two attachments to serve on the clothing stock of L. I. & S. Stone on Canal Street. Both attachments were for $800.

When the deputy approached the store he was met by a puller-in, who caught him by the arm, not knowing Benedict's errand, and before the surprised deputy could realize what had happened he was dragged into the store, his overcoat taken off, a new ulster placed on him, and the eager salesman was telling him how cheap it was at $8.

Benedict, producing his papers, said that he would take the ulster and everything else in the store. The salesman fell in a faint, but soon recovered, and was hustled into the street, after which the doors were locked.

HYPNOTIZED AND ROBBED HER.

Girl at Orange Says a Strange Woman Made Her Give Up Her Wages.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 24.—Lena Brown, a colored servant in the employ of O. E. Condit, at 36 South Clinton Street, reported to the police to-day that on Saturday last she was robbed of her month's pay by a woman who hypnotized her.

The girl says that in the afternoon a well-dressed woman called at the back door of the house, and after a few moments' conversation entered the kitchen, and taking hold of her hand said that she was a fortune teller. She then asked her whether she had any money, and on receiving an affirmative reply ordered her to give it up. The visitor, says the girl, exercised such a power over her that she was compelled to obey, and it was not until after the woman left the house that she partially regained her senses. She did not, however, report the matter to her employer until last night.

The police have had similar complaints from other servants in the neighborhood, and will endeavor to arrest the woman.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure central in the middle Mississippi Valley Tuesday evening has moved to the middle Atlantic coast. The pressure is high in New England, the Atlantic and East Gulf States. A trough of low pressure extends from the upper lake region southwestward to Arizona. An area of high pressure is central to the north of Montana. The barometer has risen throughout the Atlantic States; it has fallen in the central valleys and on the Rocky Mountain slope. The temperature is higher in New England, the lake regions, the central valleys, and on the Rocky Mountain slope. Light showers or snows have occurred in the lake regions, the middle Mississippi Valley, and in Texas, also on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau. Fair weather is indicated for the middle Atlantic States, followed by increasing cloudiness this afternoon or to-night. Threatening weather with occasional showers will prevail in the lake regions, middle Mississippi Valley and the West Gulf States. The temperature will rise generally in the Atlantic States and the central valleys, and it will fall on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	45	21	26
6 A. M.	45	21	24
9 A. M.	48	25	29
12 M.	54	32	35
4 P. M.	59	34	38
6 P. M.	59	33	36
9 P. M.	53	32	35
12 P. M.	48	31	33

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level;

ness chair. He rose and demanded that Mrs. Nack be brought into court to be identified by the witness.

Justice Maddox said he had no power to compel the appearance of a co-defendant for such purpose.

"I am told she is in the District Attorney's room. Let him produce her," said Mr. Howe.

"That is not true," replied Mr. Youngs, emphatically.

There was some confused discussion, which ended with notice from Mr. Howe of application for a writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum, and Mr. Moss hurried out to prepare the papers.

Mrs. Clara Nunheimer, a pretty and neatly dressed little woman, very bright, but unable to prevent herself from breaking into the most expansive of smiles when Mr. Howe stood glittering before her and talked to her with his most courtly and persuasive manners, was the next witness. She lives in the rear of the Woodside cottage and testified that on Friday, June 25, she saw a woman and a man, whom she identified by a photograph shown to her as Guldensuppe, come from toward the trolley cars and go into the cottage. The man wore a light suit. Later in the day she saw a man in a dark suit whom she identified as Thorn at a back window of the cottage—the window on the second floor next to the bathroom. It was then about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Thorn was in his shirt sleeves and threw the window up and opened the blinds. The blinds of the bathroom were then open.

This bathroom, in which, according to the theory of the prosecution, Guldensuppe's body was cut to pieces, is in the back part of the cottage.

Walley Identifies Thorn.

Henry R. Walley, a respectable looking workingman who lives 150 feet from the cottage, to the front of it, and across the street and an open lot, testified that on the 25th of June he saw a man wearing a dark suit leave the cottage at 11:30 A. M. He identified Thorn as the man.

Thorn smiled as the witness said this. It seems to be his tendency to smile when anybody addresses him.

The witness said that on the 26th he saw blood under the drain pipe which runs from the cottage under the street and empties into an open ditch skirting the path through the grass along the street, which represents a sidewalk.

At this point, it being then 1:30 and a recess having been taken, Mrs. Nack entered the courtroom through a side door, and sat on a bench. She faced the audience, but was behind the witness and to his left. She did not look at Thorn. He avoided her as carefully as she did him.

On cross-examination Mr. Walley admitted that the drains from several houses emptied into the ditch. Of course, he said, he could not know that what he saw was blood. He took it to be blood. There was probably a quart of it in the slime of the ditch, which was then almost dry.

Mrs. Margaret Walley, wife of Mr. Walley, said she saw a man and woman go to the cottage at 11 o'clock on Friday, June 25. She knew it was Friday because she was cooking fish, and she did that only on Friday.

Thorn smiled broadly at this.

The man wore a light suit. She identified a photograph of Guldensuppe as the man. Then Mrs. Nack was called on, and rose from her bench promptly, stepping out on the floor with her arms hanging at her sides. She looked defiantly at the big Irishwoman, who looked her over critically, nodded, and said, "That's the lady."

Mrs. Nack's Attire.

Mrs. Nack wore a black hat with the brim projecting far over her forehead, decorated with black silk bows and a black ostrich plume at the back. She had a dark-blue dress cut low and loose to display her soft, round, white neck, her silk cape over her shoulders, and her diamond eardrops. She seems to have gained flesh within two weeks. Her face looks rounder and smoother than ever. Her black hair was brushed down low on her brow and parted from the middle in ripples.

She sat on the bench again after she had been identified. Mrs. Walley went on to say that she saw Mrs. Nack go into the cottage again at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, June 25. The same day she saw "a genteelman in a dark suit" appear at the front door several times and look out. She identified Thorn as the man referred to.

Mrs. Nunheimer and Mrs. Hatten were recalled and identified Mrs. Nack as the woman they had spoken of. The jurors seemed to have the most intense interest in Mrs. Nack, and whenever she rose to be identified every man of them turned in his chair and leaned far forward to see her.

Mrs. Buela, wife of the owner of the cottage, identified Mrs. Nack as the woman who called on her with Thorn when he paid $15 for a month's rent.

Henry J. Bergus, another new witness, keeps a store in Woodside. He swore that on the morning of June 25 he sold two pounds of plaster of paris to a man of medium height, a blonde, wearing a dark suit. Thorn stood up promptly when called on, but the witness failed to identify him as the man.

Thorn evidently suggested this attempt at identification, as it was made during the cross-examination after he had risen from his seat and leaned over to whisper to Mr. Moss, who sat just in front of him, and Mr. Moss had gone to Mr. Howe.

Mary Pierce, a girl thirteen years old, swore that she was in Bergus's store when the plaster of paris was sold and that Thorn looked like the man who bought it.

George Brockroth of New York identified Thorn as the man who on June 26, at 9:30 P. M., returned a two-seated surrey to his stable in Ninth Avenue.

Capt. O'Brien's Testimony.

Capt. Stephen O'Brien, big, broad and handsome, in a well-cut black suit with a waistcoat cut low to show a wide expanse of white shirt bosom, and a big diamond beaming in the centre of it, was the next witness. When he said he had been at the head of the New York Detective Bureau the jurors, the Long Island people who packed the galleries, and the women, especially, looked as if they were all hypnotized and glued their eyes to his sparkler. Mrs. Nack looked at him as he entered, narrowed her black eyes into an expression of venomous hate and wiped her scarlet lips with her white handkerchief. On the other hand Thorn grinned broadly when Capt. O'Brien looked at him and said he knew him. The Captain grinned responsively and they exchanged bows.

Capt. O'Brien told—of having arrested Thorn on the night of July 6, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue, and having taken him into a drug store and found him full of morphine. The weapon was produced, marked, and put in evidence. It is a self-cocker, blue finished, whereas the other pistol in the case, the one found in Mrs. Nack's rooms, and said to have been taken from Thorn by Guldensuppe when the two men fought, is nickel plated. Mr. Howe evidently took much joy in eliciting the fact that the blue pistol carried by Thorn was fully loaded when captured, while the white pistol, taken from Mrs. Nack, was empty.

Officer McCauley and several other men of the New York force were ordered, on Mr. Howe's motion, to leave the room, and as they filed out the Long Islanders turned their gaze from Capt. O'Brien long enough to follow the movements of these unobtrusive-looking citizens.

He Tells Thorn's Story.

Capt. O'Brien recited Thorn's story as told to him, refreshing his memory from a typewritten transcript of long hand notes he had made. Mr. Howe got in about forty objections and exceptions, and seemed to feel much invigorated. Thorn told Capt. O'Brien he had not seen Guldensuppe since their fight, but that he had heard of Guldensuppe threatening that if they met again one of them would die.

Thorn acknowledged having sent Gotha to Mrs. Nack to get his clothes, having written to Mrs. Nack, saying his pistol had gone off accidentally during the fight and having met her regularly two or three times a week to June 29. He said that on the morning of June 25, he left Molony's hotel in Third Avenue at 9 o'clock. He refused to account for himself for the remainder of that day until 10 o'clock at night.

On July 4, however, Thorn told the witness that he had gone to a restaurant in Third Avenue on June 25, had then gone to a barber's shop at Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and played pemuchie, had gone to Thirty-eighth Street for a bottle of shampoo for the barber, and had left the place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Paul Merich, the barber, had contradicted Thorn and given the witness a letter Thorn had written him, asking him to recollect that he (Thorn) was in Merich's place on June 25, and saying the police were trying to make a case on him. This letter was put in evidence.

As this point Emanuel M. Friend, the lawyer, leaned from his chair near Mrs. Nack and whispered to her, and she replied, smiling happily and showing her even, white, well set teeth.

Thorn told the witness that he and Mrs. Nack had gone to the Woodside cottage on the 26th, and carried some carpets in the surrey, and had driven back by Astoria to see the place where Mrs. Nack's husband worked. He said they had lost the bundle of carpet which they were bringing back because it would not fit the room it was intended for.

Mr. Howe's Announcement.

On cross-examination the witness said **Mrs. Nack had told him she loved Thorn** and would die for him. Counsel for the people objected to this, and it was struck out. Mr. Howe said: "We intend to prove that Mrs. Nack did this killing. I say that now distinctly."

Mrs. Nack did not change color or expression at this announcement, but looked intently at Mr. Howe.

Capt. O'Brien said that Thorn had told him a good deal more, which he had pledged himself on honor not to tell.

Constantine Keehn, who had worked in a barber's shop in Sixth Avenue with Thorn, from March to May, told of conversations in which Thorn told him of his relations with a midwife and of a rival with whom he had fought and whom he intended to kill. Thorn and the witness had discussed weapons. Thorn carried a revolver, but said, after his experience with Guldensuppe, "no more pistol for me," and bought a long stiletto which he said he intended to have sharpened on both sides so it would "answer his purpose."

There was much wrangling during the testimony of this witness, and the lawyers became angry and worried. Even Justice Maddox spoke sharply on several occasions to Mr. Youngs and Mr. Weller.

Court adjourned at 4:50 o'clock, until Friday, with Keehn awaiting cross-examination. Mr. Howe said he had a surprise ready for the witness in the shape of a newspaper man to whom he had made statements.

A young woman, who was said to be Thorn's sister, sat in the gallery all day, listening to the testimony, but there was no indication of recognition between her and the prisoner.

Several bouquets of roses sent to Mrs. Nack by societies of women in New York were intercepted by Sheriff Doht, who said he did not intend to allow any notoriety seekers to exploit themselves around his jail.

THEIR POKER PARTY RAIDED.

Prominent Lobbyists Arrested for Gambling in Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 24.—A number of prominent lobbyists in the rotunda of the Georgia capitol were on the anxious seat for a few hours this morning. Their worry was all because of a poker game that was played in the Kimball House in the room of one of the most prominent citizens of the State. The game was raided, and the six participants were marched to Police Headquarters, where a charge of "gambling in a public place," was entered against them. The prisoners were released on their own recognizance to appear at a future date to answer to the charge.

Every endeavor has been made to hush up the affair. Upon their arraignment the prisoners gave fictitious names, and it has been found impossible to identify them. The maximum fine for playing poker in Atlanta is $500.

FALL OF A BIG STEEL COLUMN.

Weighed 3,000 Pounds and Dropped 200 Feet to the Street.

A column of steel, 3,000 pounds in weight, which was being lifted to the fifteenth story of the new Washington Life Building, fell yesterday just as it reached the last story and came crashing through the air at a terrific rate. Passers-by narrowly escaped injury, no one even receiving a scratch. One end of the column struck the side of the building, which sent it bounding toward the other side of the street. It struck again at the fourth story of the building at 87 Liberty Street, occupied by several firms, and gouged out a big hole. Then, twisting and turning, it dashed end first into the gutter in front of 85 Liberty Street, and bored a hole through three feet of cobblestones and brick into the cellar below. There it stuck upright until pulled out by a derrick in a badly twisted condition.

Investigation of the accident showed that the arm of the derrick had broken as the column reached the last story, and its sudden descent snapped the cable. The distance was nearly 200 feet, and those passing by had cause for their lives as a shout from the workmen reached them. A truckman who was passing toward Greenwich Street narrowly escaped injury, and an employe of F. H. Schenck had but a few moments before been in the cellar immediately under the spot where the column struck.

The reserve force of the Church Street Station were called out, and had their hands full in keeping a passageway through the crowd.

$20,000 SUIT FOR ALIENATION.

James A. Lind, the Plaintiff, Called Insane While Testifying in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—What promises to be one of the bitterest fought and most sensational cases of the year came up in the Middlesex Probate Court before Judge McIntyre to-day.

James A. Lind of Mansfield has entered suit against his wife's parents, Major and Mrs. J. Edward Burbank of Malden, for $20,000, charging alienation of her affections. He is also contesting for a divorce from his wife, for the custody of their child, and for damages from John Fielding, whom he also charges with alienating his wife's affections.

The contest for the child came up to-day, and Mr. Lind was represented by John A. Walsh of Malden, while Mrs. Lind had John E. Hanley looking out for her interests. Mr. Hanley called Mr. Lind for his witness. Mr. Walsh told the Court that his client had not been summoned, and he objected to his going on the stand.

"Very well," replied Mr. Hanley, "I will pay the fees. How much are they?" "Three dollars and ninety cents." "All right. Here's a five-dollar bill. Never mind about the change now," and Mr. Hanley went at his witness. Here objections were made to his line of questioning. After an argument between the counsel, Mr. Hanley said:

"The man is insane, there is no doubt of that," referring to Mr. Lind. Mr. Lind told of his pursuing his wife through the West for the purpose of getting the boy, and his final success after various encounters with the law.

Mrs. Lind, who was once an artist's model, was on the stand when the court adjourned until Monday. She showed as much bitterness as her husband.

Dance at the San Remo.

An interesting subscription dance was held in the ballroom of the Hotel San Remo, Seventy-fifth Street and Central Park West, last night, at which about 100 young unmarried people, mostly from the upper west side, were present. It was given by Miss Gerard and Miss Carrie Gerard and Miss Giles and Miss Nellie Giles of 60 West Seventy-sixth Street, on behalf of Le Sans Souci, a social organization. A number of married women were patronesses. The ballroom was appropriately decorated, and supper was served in a private dining room about 11:30 P. M. Among those present were Miss May Somers, Miss Ada Matchett, Miss Cora Thompson, Miss L. Goodrich, Miss Viola Burdett, Miss Mary Conors, Miss Kate Eckhardt, Miss Julia Tyler, Lamar Gammon, William Gerard, John Gennerick, Matthew Baird, Jr., William Heuer, Joseph Geoghegan, and Albert Briner.

Ex-Gov. Morton Sued.

Ex-Gov. Levi P. Morton and Philip D. Sands, the surviving executors of the will of Mahlon D. Sands, yesterday obtained an order from Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, directing Euphemia C. Borrowe to furnish them a bill of particulars in a suit which she has brought against them for $20,000 damages for breach of covenant in a certain deed said to have been made by the late Mahlon D. Sands on Sept. 23, 1879. The plaintiff alleges that she has had to pay $2,500 counsel fees, broker's fees, and other expenses because of the rejection of her title in the premises covered by the deed, and that after the expenditure of such amounts she had to sell the property in 1896 at a reduced price of $10,000.

Fire-Frightened Workmen.

A small fire which started at 17 John Street last night destroyed about $500 worth of goods and damaged the building, which is six stories, to the extent of $100. A number of workmen were employed on the second floor, and were badly frightened when the alarm was given. They all escaped uninjured, but one man, while descending the staircase, was drenched and knocked down by a stream from a fire hose. The building is occupied by the United States Smelting and Refining Works and several small factories.

Japanese at the Sub-Treasury.

H. Hijikata and J. Inouye, who represent the Bank of Japan, visited the United States Sub-Treasury yesterday and were shown through it by Deputy Assistant United States Treasurer Maurice L. Muhleman. Messrs. Hijikata and Inouye visited the Philadelphia Mint a few days ago. They are on their way to England and the Continent, where they will study finance and banking.

RIVERA TAKEN TO BLANCO

He Spurns the Offer of Liberty on Condition that He Help Restore Peace in Cuba.

WOULD FIGHT AGAIN IF FREE

The Cuban General and Col. Bacallao Taken Back to the Cabanas Fortress After Refusing to Compromise Themselves.

HAVANA, via Key West, Fla., Nov. 24.—After the order had been issued for the release of Gen Rius Rivera and Col. Bacallao, who were captured by Gen. Hernandez de Velasco last March, but before they were actually freed, both were conducted to the palace, entering by a side door from O'Reilly Street and going up a private stairway.

Marshal Blanco received them and proposed that they should help to restore peace by assisting in the establishment of autonomy. They declined to accept his proposition. He then requested them to make a formal compromise and to agree not to take up arms again against Spain.

This also they refused, declaring, on the contrary, that when actually free they would return to the insurgent camp. After this high-spirited reply they were promptly returned to Cabanas Fortress, where they now remain prisoners of war, no effect having been given to the orders of their release.

Last Saturday seventy of the reconcentrados, armed with machetes and revolvers, left Guira Melena for the country districts. They have not yet returned, and it is believed that they have joined the insurgent ranks.

General Ruiz, having arrived here from Sancti Spiritus, has been ordered to return immediately to reassume the command of his brigade. General Pando has sent into Eastern Cuba and to Camaguey several commissioners to offer money and office to such insurgent leaders as will accept autonomy. Yesterday Gen. Parrado went to Marianao to meet a resident of Punta Brava with a view of commissioning him to persuade such insurgents as are left in that district to surrender. The Governor of Puerto Principe has also sent a commissioner to Insurgents Leader Recio to bring about his surrender.

Up to to-day there have been no fewer than 4,000 cases of mortality among the reconcentrados in the district about Jaruco, while at Sagua la Grande, Province of Santa Clara, the mortality is so great that it is feared all there will die within six weeks. Fifty cases of smallpox are reported from Santo Domingo.

MR. McKINLEY AND CUBA.

Expected to Advise Congress Not to Act While Blanco Is Introducing Reforms.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—It is understood that the President in his message will suggest to Congress that it would be inadvisable at present to take any action which would complicate the situation in Cuba.

It is said that he will suggest that the passage of resolutions recognizing belligerency or independence would be inexpedient while the measures of reform proposed by Spain and to be carried out by Gen. Blanco are being introduced.

The release of the Competitor and other American prisoners will be referred to as gratifying and as relieving the United States from the necessity of intervention on the ground of the protection of American life and property.

CUSTOMS AUTONOMY OPPOSED.

Barcelona Societies Protest Against Its Adoption for Cuba.

BARCELONA, Nov. 24.—At a meeting yesterday evening of the delegates representing a number of political and commercial societies, held at the Republican Club, a dispatch was sent to the Premier, Señor Sagasta, strongly protesting against granting customs autonomy to Cuba and Puerto Rico, and asserting the intention of the societies represented of continuing their opposition to customs autonomy. This protest was not addressed to any particular party, though the protesters assert that the party securing peace in Cuba without injuring the interests of Spain and Cuba will receive the recognition hereafter of the political and commercial societies referred to.

The dispatch to the Premier was signed by the Marine Society, the Public Works Society, the Athenæum Society, by many republican societies, and by other important societies.

The Chambers of Commerce of Bilbao and Santander have telegraphed to Señor Sagasta, the Premier, and to Señor Moret, the Minister for the Colonies, demanding protection for Spanish products in Cuba.

MADRID PRESS AND WEYLER.

Ten Newspapers Hostile to and Five in Favor of the General.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—A review of the newspaper situation here shows that ten newspapers are hostile to Gen. Weyler, while five papers are in his favor. Of the military organs, two periodicals support the former Governor General of Cuba and one opposes him.

Gen. Weyler has written a letter to a friend in Malaga, saying he is prepared to support any political leader to "carry on the glorious heritage of Canovas," adding:

"If I had been allowed to remain in Cuba, the war would have been ended in May."

Señor Romero Robledo, the former Minister of Justice and warm friend of Gen. Weyler, has convened a meeting of the Dissident Conservatives, to take place early in December. The programme which this party will be asked to adopt is as follows:

"Strenuous defense of the national integrity and no concessions to a foreign government nor weakness toward the insurgents. Protection for national labor and the maintenance of the same tariff in Cuba as in Spain."

A GARRISON'S HERO REWARDED.

Walter S. Langford Receives a Medal for Saving Lives in Peril.

In the presence of all the officials of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company at present in this city, Chauncey M. Depew, in behalf of the Life Saving Benevolent Association yesterday presented a gold medal to William S. Langford, a clerk in the office of the Controller of the company, for saving the lives of four passengers on the train that was thrown into the river at Garrison's on Oct. 24.

Capt. James Parker, representing the Life Saving Benevolent Association, read a letter from Dow Clock of Sayville, L. I., describing the manner in which Langford saved him and three others from a submerged car by swimming out with an axe in his hand and cutting out a hole in the car large enough for them to go through.

President Depew made a brief address, commending the young man's bravery and calling attention to the fact that while many rescues had been effected by employes of the road, especially of the operating department, on land, this was the first one to come under his notice that was made in the water.

The medal is of gold and bears the inscription, "Vita Pellicibus Ausis Servata. Awarded to William S. Langford for saving human life in peril—Oct. 24, 1897."

A Circular on Insurance Rates.

In response to many inquiries received by the Germania Life Insurance Company as to its policy with reference to the announcement that the three largest life insurance companies will increase their premiums on Jan. 1 next and value the new policies issued after that date on the 3½ per cent. basis, it has issued a circular saying that since 1892 it has calculated its liabilities on the 3½ per cent. basis, but that notwithstanding the assumption of the higher standard the company has continued to publish its annual statements on the 4 per cent. basis. This was done because it was the highest legal standard adopted by any of the States and because it has been used by all competitors for publication. As to the revision of the rates, the circular says the question is not an urgent one, as the company's surplus is adequate to provide for the increase of its reserve on all existing policies.

High-grade Plumbing Fixtures.
The Meyer-Sniffen Co., L't'd, 5 E. 19th St., N. Y. —Adv.

CURRENCY AND CONGRESS

No Doubt the President Will Recommend a Plan of Reform in His Message.

MR. GAGE'S SCHEME THE ONE

Asserted that This Scheme Will Be Recommended as a Starting Point —No Certainty that Any Legislation Will Be Secured.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Among Administration leaders there has been no doubt for some weeks that Congress would be urged, by the President's annual message, to provide a measure of currency reform. Members of the unofficial Monetary Commission sitting here for several weeks have learned that the President will commend to the consideration of Congress the plan proposed by Secretary Gage, and referred to by him in his address at the New York Chamber of Commerce dinner.

But it is asserted the President will not assume to press Mr. Gage's plan for adoption without modification. He will regard it rather as a good starting point, and will appeal to Congress to give the whole subject careful consideration and to enact the best measure obtainable.

The President and his intimate friends and advisers have grown somewhat more confident than they were a few months or weeks ago that a currency measure may be passed. Of the House there is little doubt, although it is not believed the same vote can be obtained in favor of currency legislation that was secured in the first session, when it was understood by silver Republicans that the Senate would not act upon the commission bill sent to that body from the House.

The difficulty will be with the Senate. Bearing in mind the strong Democratic, Populist, silver, and greenback vote in the Senate, it is suggested by Administration men who hope for practical results that the bill prepared by the House shall be conservative in its provisions. That is understood to mean that any legislation which proposes to get rid of the greenbacks on their objectionableness as part of the "endless chain" machinery must be formulated so as to relieve it of the dependence of a movement to contract the circulation.

It has been assumed by persons who have accepted idle reports that the Monetary Commission, in adjourning until Dec. 15 practically abandoned hope of exerting any influence upon Congress. On the contrary, the members of the commission expect to be assisted by this delay. They will gain time to put their own recommendations in shape, and will have opportunity, before reporting, to secure a closer estimate of the inclinations of the Congress than it has been possible as yet to obtain.

Of course, much will depend upon the attitude of the Senate. It is admitted by earnest advocates of currency legislation that the fate of any bill may be decided in the Senate by the votes of half a dozen Senators.

APPROVED BY MR. GAGE.

The Secretary Satisfied with the President's Currency Ideas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Evening Star to-day says:

"It can be stated on the highest authority that the President is going to recommend a plan for currency reform in his message, and, further, that that part of the message was written with the co-operation of Secretary Gage. It is authoritatively stated that 'Secretary Gage is perfectly satisfied with the President's message in regard to the financial legislation, and that it meets his entire views and support.'

"Further than this, it can be stated, on the same high authority, that the Secretary of the Treasury will submit to Congress in his annual report the plan for currency reform which he submitted to the Cabinet at its meeting on Friday, Oct. 29.

"The Secretary intends to submit his report to Congress almost identically as it was submitted to the Cabinet, with the exception that he will make some further recommendations, but these will not materially change the plan already announced."

SENATOR TELLER'S OPINION.

He Has No Expectation that Congress Will Reform Currency This Winter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—When asked to-day to give his opinion as to the probability of legislation affecting the currency in the approaching session of Congress, Senator Teller said:

"I do not believe there will be any legislation looking to the substitution of bank notes for greenbacks and Treasury notes, which appears to be the favorite method of currency reform, so called, advocated by the supporters of the gold standard.

"I think it very doubtful whether the advocates of the change can agree upon the details of such legislation, and bankers will naturally hesitate to increase the issue of bank notes in sufficient quantities to take the place of the entire volume of greenbacks and Treasury notes, especially in view of the fact that the redemption of bank notes must, to satisfy the demands of the 'currency reformers,' be in gold."

Senator Teller said he considered it quite certain that the President would make some recommendation upon the currency problem to Congress, but he was of opinion that the suggestion would be in general terms, as in his inaugural message, and that the President would leave the details to Congress.

SCHOONER'S CREW STARVING.

The Steamer Rossmore Provisions the Elite in Midocean.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—The British steamship Rossmore, which arrived here to-day, reports having sighted the schooner Elite, Capt. Hargrave, in midocean Nov. 18, with signals displayed that the crew was starving.

Owing to the heavy seas, provisions were with difficulty thrown on the deck of the schooner, and the Rossmore proceeded on her way. The Elite was bound from Cadiz, Spain, to St. John's, N. F.

PAYING AN OLD FIRM'S DEBTS.

Amos F. Eno Trying to Find Creditors of a House That Failed in 1861.

"My intention is to settle my share of the indebtednessof the concern of which I was a member when it failed; I am trying to do that, and I can't see how the public could be interested," said Amos F. Eno, when seen last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Eno was head of the firm of Eno, Bueren & Valentine, dealers in silks and fancy goods. They did a large Southern business, and failed at the outbreak of the war. Their place of business was at 311 Broadway. It is Mr. Eno's intention to settle with his creditors for his share of the indebtedness of the concern.

He has already sent several checks for indebtedness against him, but as he said last night: "Many of the concerns have gone out of business, and few of those who were in this trade in '60, and to whom we were indebted, are now to be found. It will take some time to accomplish what I want to do."

A MERRY KLONDIKE PARTY.

Men and Women to Sail for the Gold Fields as if on a Picnic.

A picturesque and enthusiastic party of eleven persons will set sail to-day on the little brig Harriet G., bound for the gold fields of the Klondike. They expect to sail comfortably around Cape Horn and reach St. Michael, Alaska, next July. Three of the passengers are women, and one is a girl of fourteen years. They are Capt. and Mrs. John A. Wayland, R. H. Hoag of Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Grube and daughter of Cornwall-on-Hudson; William Robinson, Brooklyn; Clarence Gould, New York; Richard Lewis, Islip; A. W. Doolittle, Staten Island, and Miss Louise Kausch, 224 West Thirty-eighth Street, this city.

The brig is owned by the Manhattan Alaskan Trading and Mining Company, of which R. H. Hoag is President. She has been refitted and furnished to accommodate fifty persons. She will call at San Francisco and take on board twelve members of the Continental Mining Company, which was organized by a number of Williamsburg men, who are going overland to the Pacific coast. A limited number of other passengers will be taken there. The brig will in San Francisco take on board a newly constructed river boat, which was built in sections in Grand Rapids, Mich. It is 70 feet long, 17 feet beam, and 5 feet depth of hold, and is designed to ply on the Alaskan rivers.

The eleven members of the company who will sail from this city assembled on the vessel at Hoboken yesterday, accompanied by crowds of friends, who had come to bid them good-bye. The snug little cabin was transformed into a perfect bower of roses and chrysanthemums, and was scented with cologne water. The adventurers into the land of ice and snow resembled a picnic party bound down the bay for an afternoon sail. The men affected such un-Alaskan apparel as silk hats, creased trousers, and patent leather shoes, and wore boutonnières. The women were gorgeously arrayed. There was a piano on board, and mandolins and guitars adorned nearly every corner of the cabin, and the merry little company went about humming little snatches of the catchy airs of the day.

The intending voyagers and their friends spent a merry day on board, and late in the afternoon the vessel moved over to the Atlantic Docks, in South Brooklyn, where the Brooklyn contingent had their inning at leavetaking last night. The little craft will sail away early this morning.

AUSTRALIANS FOR KLONDIKE.

Will Push on to the Gold Fields Today from Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 24.—The first contingent of Australian miners who came here to outfit for the Klondike leave on the steamer Rosalie to-morrow for the gold fields.

A letter from Telegraph Creek, the head of navigation on the Stickeen River, says that a large number of miners have arrived there, some to push on to Klondike, the others to try their luck in the Northern belt of British Columbia.

Record of Klondike Temperature.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—Mr. Ogilvie, Government Surveyor, who has just returned from a year's visit to the Yukon, has a record of the temperature in that region, showing that in January, 1896, the mercury went down to 63.1 degrees below zero.

THE DURRANT MURDER CASE.

San Francisco Police Not Impressed with the Blanther Confession.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—No credence is placed by the authorities here in the alleged confession of Blanther or Forbes made in the Meridian, Texas, jail that he murdered Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams, in addition to Mrs. Langfeldt. It is recalled, however, that at the time of the killing of Mrs. Langfeldt, about eighteen months ago, the suggestion was advanced that Blanther had murdered all three, and certain points of similarity in the three murders were remarked.

At the time of the Langfeldt murder Durrant had already been in jail for a year and the police scouted the idea that anyone except Durrant committed the crimes charged against him. The police still are confident the Emanuel Church murderer is alive and in San Quentin prison.

The alleged confession of Blanther probably will be made much of by Durrant's attorneys, who are doing everything in their power to delay the execution of their client.

TRAMPS ON A RAMPAGE.

BABYLON, L. I., Nov. 24.—An armed posse of citizens, headed by Deputy Sheriff Towns, ex-Supervisor Robbins, and Overseer of the Poor Strong chased three tramps several miles through the country to-day, and finally caught them.

While Mrs. Selah T. Clock was alone in her home this morning three tramps entered the house and demanded that she give them a steak and other things to eat, and when she produced the articles made her cook a breakfast. After eating, the men went to the front of the house and sat on the porch.

Mrs. Clock slipped out of the rear door and went to a neighbor and got a man to attempt to drive them away, but he was laughed at. He notified the police, and a posse was made up of citizens armed with revolvers, horsewhips, and shotguns.

When the tramps saw the crowd coming they fled. The posse started in pursuit, and after a chase of several miles caught up with them. They showed fight, and for a few moments a battle took place, but the tramps were subdued and brought back to the village, where, after being subjected to extremely rough treatment, they were locked up

Fire in Ecuador Consulate.

A fire broke out in the office of the Ecuador Consulate, at 24 State Street, yesterday afternoon, which created considerable alarm, but did little damage. Consul General Miguel Valverde and the chief clerk, Lozada Pliset, had locked the office, 309, and gone for the day, when Modesto Solorzano, Señor Valverde's predecessor, who now does a mercantile business in 310, the office next door, had his attention called by an intruder, and looking through the window of a door connecting with the Consulate saw that it was all dark and smoky within there. The attendants in the building were summoned and broke in the door, and put the flames out. They had started in the clerk's desk and spread to surrounding furniture. The damage was less than $50, according to the estimate of Senor Solorzano, who said last night that no valuable papers were destroyed.

First Dance at Delmonico's.

The first ball given in the Louis XVI. ballroom at Delmonicos' new building, Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, was a subscription dance, which occurred there last night, the first of a series of four, given under the patronage of Mrs. James L. Libby, Mrs. Cornelius Doremus, Mrs. Thomas Dimond, Mrs. Henry C. Willcox, Mrs. Henry A. Paterson, and Mrs. William R. Hentz. The dance was most successful, and instead of the 150 guests expected, 190 were present. A buffet supper was served at 11:30 o'clock, an hour and a half after the first dance started. The music was furnished by Guisman's stringed orchestra. There were no floral decorations in the ballroom. The committee of arrangements for these dances consists of Charles B. Best, Henry G. Plimpton, James L. Ashley, Andrew G. Dickinson, Jr., Charles A. Pomeroy, and Henry W. Eaton. The other three dances will occur on Tuesday evenings at fortnightly intervals, Dec. 14 and 28, 1897, and Jan. 11, 1898.

New Paper in Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Nov. 24.—It is reported that Evan P. Howell, former President of the Atlanta Constitution Publishing Company, and Clark Howell, his son, the present editor of the Constitution, will begin soon the publication of a morning and evening paper in Atlanta. It is said the new paper will be for free silver. The Constitution, according to the report, will pass into new editorial management. Joel Chandler Harris, now an editorial writer on the Constitution, will be a member of the staff of the new paper, it is alleged.

The Kings County Assembly Contest.

Justice W. M. Smith, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, reserved decision yesterday in the case of Samuel L. Hubbard, the Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Tenth District, who claims that he was elected over John E. Thorne, the Republican candidate. Thorne claims a majority of one vote. Hubbard's claim is that the tally sheets in the Board of Elections show that he received 31 majority, but that the returns filed with the canvassers give Thorne a majority showing that they have been altered.

Making the River Bed Useful.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

A Los Angeles company finds it profitable to wash and assort the sand and gravel in the Los Angeles River bed, the finer sand being used for plastering, the finer gravel for house roofing and the coarser gravel for road macadam, while the cobblestones find a market for house building.

THREW ACID IN HER FACE.

Woman of Providence Twice Victim of a Mysterious Persecutor.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24.—Mrs. Ellen Winsor, wife of Charles Winsor, employed as a night watchman at the new Public Library Building, appears to be the victim of a plot to blind her or disfigure her for life. Twice has an unknown man thrown a liquid, similar in its properties and effects to vitriol, but not as strong, at her face. On both occasions she has saved her eyesight by holding her arms and hands in front of her eyes, but each time her face has been badly burned.

The last outrage was perpetrated this morning. As a result, one side of her face is severely burned. She walked into her home, and a man whom she recognized as her former assailant, rose from his hiding place and threw the contents of a wine glass at her.

The first attack was made two weeks ago while she was bending over a wash tub in her kitchen. No reason for the man's action can be conceived, and the mystery has so far baffled the efforts of the police to solve it.

A NOTABLE SOUTHERN DUEL.

Meeting of Louis T. Wigfall and Preston S. Brooks.

From The Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

In the Savannah River some eight or ten miles above Augusta was, fifty or sixty years ago, a large and dreary sandbank, known as Goat Island—covered with drifting and shifting dunes—the home of the crane, the kingfisher, and the heron. Precisely fifty-six years ago one of the most noted duels that ever illustrated the code of honor took place on Goat Island—a sort of neutral ground amenable, perhaps, neither to the laws of Georgia nor South Carolina. The principals and seconds in this duel, save one, were all Edgefield men, of high descent and of the cavalier class, who believed in and practiced the code duello.

The principals were two handsome and brilliant young lawyers, Louis T. Wigfall, aged twenty-three years, and Preston S. Brooks, aged twenty-two. The causus belli in this famous duel grew out of political strifes and ambitions. Wigfall's second was John Laurens Manning of Sumter County, S. C. Brooks's second was Pierce Mason Butler of Edgefield. All these four men became famous characters in the history of their State—indeed, in the history of the South—as is abundantly proved by the chronicles and encyclopedias that have been written or amended since.

In the very earliest hours of the dim, gray dawn of a Fall morning of the year 1840 to avoid notice and perhaps arrest, two close carriages are driven out of Augusta. They leave the door of the late Thomas Barrett, Esq., who is himself an occupant of one of the carriages. These two coaches convey Wigfall, Manning, Barrett, a physician, and three colored men servants to the vicinity of Goat Island. Brooks and Butler, with their physician and servants come from the Edgefield side, accompanied by the late Major Andrew Hammond of New Richmond.

The duel took place at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The actors in the bloody drama were taken from either shore to the island in one of the long pole boats of that day. Two shots were exchanged. The result of the second shot was the wounding of Wigfall through both thighs and the whizzing of a bullet into Brooks's hip, the bullet ranging round into his back and lodging there. Both men were painfully and very seriously wounded. Both sank to the ground, and soon became almost unconscious from loss of blood.

Both wounds having been temporarily dressed, both men were lifted tenderly into the pole boat, and, lying almost side by side, were rowed down the night-mantled stream to the city. In this boat with the wounded men were the seconds, Mr. Barrett Major Hammond, the physicians, and five negro men.

Arriving at Augusta, Louis T. Wigfall was taken to the residence of Mr. Thomas Barrett, whose wife and mother-in-law, the late Mrs. Harriet Glasscock, were family connections of his, and there nursed back into life with tender care and motherly watchfulness. Preston Brooks was taken to Beard's Hotel in Hamburg, whence, after a few days, he was taken to his home in Edgefield.

Louis T. Wigfall married a brilliant belle of Providence, R. I., and, after living in Edgefield a few years, subsequent to this duel, removed to Marshall, Texas, which State he very soon represented in the United States Senate, where he achieved a National reputation as an orator and statesman. The war, of course, found him devotedly and enthusiastically on the side of his native South. He became a hero in the memorable and initial siege of Fort Sumter, a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army, Senator from Texas in the Confederate Congress, and an intimate friend and adviser of Jefferson Davis. He died in Galveston, Texas, some ten or twelve years after the close of the war.

Preston S. Brooks married a daughter of Gov. Means of South Carolina, and continued to live in Edgefield. He became so popular among the people of Edgefield and the neighboring "districts" that they sent him to represent them in Congress. Previous to this, however, he had led Company D of the Palmetto Regiment throughout the Mexican war, and had reached the highest rank as a wise and brave soldier. While he was a member of the lower house of Congress his cousin, Judge Andrew Pickens Butler, was South Carolina's Senator. In the Senate about this time—it is a matter of National history—the famous Massachusetts Senator, Charles

THOUGHTS FIT FOR TO-DAY

Some Pertinent Reasons Given Why the Nation Should Be Glad—and Sad.

PRESENT SOCIAL ANOMALIES

Views of Prominent Clergymen, Politicians, and College Professors Collected by the National Christian Citizenship League.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The National Christian Citizenship League, in accordance with its annual custom, has asked some of the leaders of the Nation's thought to give expression to their opinions appropriate to the return of the National Thanksgiving anniversary. In a statement accompanying these expressions the league says:

"Seldom has there been a more fitting time when the anniversary should be kept in strict harmony with the spirit of its New England origin and its National enlargement. In spite of all that may be called adverse, many reasons urge the bringing to this day of a sense of gratitude for blessings which, for abundance and quality, have never been vouchsafed to any other people, and also that serious-minded patriotism which will candidly and conscientiously consider the duties as well that our perils and blessings impose."

Following are among the expressions secured by the league:

The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark.

The Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, says: "Sometimes the clouds seem to lower and almost break upon us with a deluge of disaster; sometimes it seems as though evil were triumphant and that the devil ruled the world; but always I believe we may fall back upon the larger truth that evil is but transient and transitory, and good is eternal and sure to triumph. Even when the forces of corruption and evil seem to win the day, as in the recent election in New York, it is but a seeming and temporary triumph.

"I spend much of my time among young people, at their conventions, listening to their questions, hearing their hopeful aspirations for a larger and purer National life; and I am sure that there is a great undercurrent of genuine devotion, of true patriotism and deep spirituality. These great forces will will their way, they will leaven the whole lump, and in time, through the efforts of the Christian Citizenship League and those who work on kindred lines; the good will triumph and evil will be overthrown.

"Then let us surround the Thanksgiving table with genuinely thankful hearts for the good days that are already here and for the better days that are on the way."

Gov. Hazen S. Pingree.

Hazen S. Pingree, Governor of Michigan, observes:

"For the fruition of the year this Nation has certainly great reason for thankfulness to Almighty God. It appears to me, however, a greater cause for thanksgiving in that the people of our country are waking up to a sense of their duty and responsibility in the maintenance of their rights as men and citizens. Many troubles in this country arise from the fact that society is not doing its full duty. There must be a waking up of the people.

"In startling contrast to the beneficence of God is the selfishness of man—a selfishness which is at the base of all civic evil. Individual greed makes national calamities. The highest duty of citizenship to-day is to fight to the finish financial systems which increase the power and wealth of the few at the expense of the many. For this day of thanksgiving the world is waiting."

William Jennings Bryan.

"As we meet on Thanksgiving Day to express our gratitude for the blessings bestowed upon the Nation during the year," remarks William Jennings Bryan, the late Presidential candidate, "it is well to remember that Government may exercise a potent influence over the condition of the people. The Creator gives us a fertile soil and genial sky, but Government determines whether the advantages thus given shall be enjoyed by all in proportion to their merits, or monopolized by a few through the securing of governmental privileges. No plan has yet been devised for the protection of people who lack the intelligence or the courage to protect themselves.

"The Government is a composite photograph of the people. The people will have dishonest public servants whenever they tolerate them; they will have honest public servants when they insist upon it. They will have unjust laws as long as they will endure such laws; they will have just laws whenever they take the trouble to enact them.

"As we thank God for having bountifully favored us, we may well resolve to do our part toward making our nation worthy of His continued favor. While we express our gratitude by giving to those who are in need, we may well examine our political policies to determine whether we are increasing poverty by law."

Professor George D. Herron.

"There come great moments in history in which spiritual forces seem to culminate; moments in which God seems to exhaust His possibilities of opportunity and persuasion upon the nation or the race," says Prof. George D. Herron of Grinnell College, Iowa. "It was at such a moment that Jesus exclaimed, 'Now is the crisis of this world.' It was the failure on the part of His nation to see that crisis and to accept the opportunity it presented that caused Him to weep over Jerusalem, the nation's capital, that Olivet morning. We have reached such a crisis in our American national development. We face the opportunity of at least beginning the realization of Christ's economics of society in our social and political institutions.

"Nobody pretends that the present organization of industry can continue. Competition has been given up by the strong competitors themselves as impracticable. An industrial organization which makes the production of profit and wealth its end, rather than the production of men and women, has become intolerable to even such Christian senses as we have. We begin to see that religious freedom and intellectual freedom depend upon economic freedom; that our political corruption is simply the overflow of business corruption; that it is not Tammany Hall, but the corporations that use Tammany Hall to buy legislation, that are responsible for municipal tyranny and anarchy.

"The existing conditions of every sort seem to present the nation unto God as living fuel for the divine fire, but I believe that we are on the verge of a revival that shall be at once religious, political, and social. It will sweep the Nation with such creative and regenerative power as to realize in a measure the prophet's vision of a nation born in a day. Our present National crisis means either this great revival, or else revolution, or else a long stretch of generations something like the Dark Ages."

The Rev. Wayland Hoyt.

The Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., of Philadelphia, opines that the imperious lesson we should learn and deeply lay to heart and pledge our selves to remember on this Thanksgiving Day is that, in the light of the overthrow of good government both in Chicago and in New York, and in the triumph and civic crowning of the worst elements, the only possible way in which good citizenship and right rule can get the sceptre is as they unite their forces.

"To combine," he continues, "is to win, as the combined better elements in Greater New York would certainly have won. To split, as they so unfortunately and disastrously allowed themselves to split, means certain defeat. If only the good would, with marshaled and unbroken ranks, stand against the evil, this would at once be a better world. The better elements cannot divide and conquer."

The Rev. B. Fay Mills.

The Rev. B. Fay Mills, the Chicago evangelist, believed above all things that we need what Mazzini delighted to call "social faith."

"I would not," says he, "disparage any of the work that has been done in the past toward infusing the religious spirit into our political endeavors. We have gained much, even though occasionally we seemed to suffer a temporary defeat, but I do believe that we are about to see a great awakening of interest in the infusion of righteousness into all of our civic forces. I said lately in a sermon upon the coming revival that it would be, first, a revival of inspiration; second, a revival of righteousness; third, a revival of justice, and fourth, a revival of love.

"As to the revival of justice, the progressing conscience of the world has abolished slavery, consecrated the child, and is enfranchising the woman. But our great modern conceptions of liberty, law, life, and love have yet greater work to do. Employers and employed to-day are seen to be slaves to an iron mockery of the law, denying the essential characteristic of life and scouting the authority of love. No revival will be worthy of our attention that does not concern itself with the principles of economic and political justice. The application of the golden rule to the practical association of men will be the greatest feature of the coming revival. And so I need hardly say that the greatest characteristic will be love.

"I can conceive of a revival that shall regenerate society, business, and politics; that shall banish the gambling hell and the distillery and the saloon; that shall cause the muttered cravings of revolution to be drowned in the exultant song of a new Pentecost; that shall permeate humanity until the gospel to the poor shall be the practical abolition of the causes and effects and existence of poverty; that shall cleanse our politics until we shall see pure cities of God and nations living in the spirit of the ternal kingdom of peace."

Bishop McCabe.

Chaplain C. C. McCabe, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, says:

"Some day we hope to celebrate a Thanksgiving Day when the chief thought in every mind will be the overthrow of the rum traffic. It is sure to come. The wreck and ruin of rum will awaken the conscience of the Nation some day.

"There were 10,600 murders in this land in 1896 and 6,000 suicides. It is a carnival of blood! Who can deny that nearly all of them were caused by rum? Every morning a million men go forth who will be insane by drink before night. Some of them will kill their wives, some their children, and some themselves. A glad Thanksgiving Day, indeed, when the Nation celebrates the destruction of this terrific foe of human existence!"

Gov. James A. Mount.

"The past year has been signally crowned with loving kindness and tender mercies," remarks James A. Mount, Governor of Indiana. "Abundant crops and improved prices reward the husbandman. Labor now finds remunerative employment. The fires are burning brightly in the furnaces of industry. The wheels of commerce are in ceaseless motion. Returning confidence and business improvement are everywhere manifest. The rattle of reapers heard in fertile fields has been echoed by the whirr of wheels in busy factories, thus emphasizing the important lesson of mutual dependence and strengthening the bonds of good will and concord.

"A philanthropic spirit abides with our people. The cause of education, which is the anchor of safety to a government of the people, is continually being elevated to a higher standard of excellence. Health prevails, smiling plenty abounds, and hope animates our citizens. The spirit of charity inspires the hearts of our people to greater zeal in their efforts to mitigate suffering, relieve distress, prevent crime, reform the fallen, provide homes for the homeless—in short, to lift up humanity, to make life happier, homes brighter, and the world better.

"For all these temporal mercies, and for the Christlike spirit that inspires to deeds of love, we should render a tribute of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God for His manifold mercies."

THANKSGIVING EVENT IN PARIS.

Ambassador Porter and Pere Hyacinthe Speak at the University Dinner Club's Banquet.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The Thanksgiving celebration in the American colony began here this evening, when the University Dinner Club gave its first banquet of the season at the Hotel Continental. Consul General John K. Gowdy presided. Theodore Stanton of Cornell University, the Honorary Secretary of the Dinner Club, read letters of regret at absence from Prof. James Bryce, member of Parliament for Aberdeen; Andrew D. White, United States Ambassador to Germany; Andrew Carnegie, and John Wanamaker.

"The Day We Celebrate" called forth a speech, eloquent and exceedingly complimentary to American institutions, from Père Hyacinthe, whose wife and only daughter-in-law are Americans.

Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, responding to "The College Man in the Civil War," spoke in a reminiscent strain of the educational institutions of the days of the war, which produced, he said, "men who have won distinguished positions not only in war, but in the Cabinet and on the bench, whose renown has extended to the uttermost parts of the earth."

Other toasts and speakers were as follows: "The French Universities," M. Gaston, Paris member of the French Academy and President of the College of France; "The American Universities," Dr. D. J. Hill, ex-President of Rochester University; "The University Man and the Press," M. Francisque Sarcey; "The Latin Quarter," Mr. Trist Wood, editor of the Quartier Latin, the American students' monthly. The dinner was a great success, and the college songs created considerable enthusiasm.

To-morrow the American students of architecture will give their annual Thanksgiving dinner in the Latin Quarter, and the art students also will celebrate at their club rooms on the Quai Conti. Several prize American studies will come off, and the National flags of the United States and France will be displayed at the embassy in the Avenue Kleber and at the Consulate General, in the Avenue de l'Opéra.

California Murderer Caught.

VAN BURÈN, Ark., Nov. 24.—City Marshal Charles Wells of Mulberry, Ark., has arrested J. C. Dunham, alias James Buford, wanted in Santa Clara County, Cal., for the murder of Col. and Mrs. R. P. McGilney, Mrs. Hattie Dunham, Miss Minnie Schessler, J. K. Wells, and R. A. Briscoe, May 26, 1896. The crime was committed for the purpose of robbery, and owing to the prominence of the murdered persons a reward of $11,000 was offered for the arrest and conviction of Dunham and his associates.

Gov. Black on a Tour of Inspection.

Gov. Black, accompanied by Alexander E. Orr, Dr. Peter Wise, Dr. P. S. Backus, William L. Griffiths, George E. Austin, and Goodwin Brown, paid an official visit to the State Hospital for the Insane at King's Park yesterday, and thoroughly inspected the building. The Governor and his party expressed themselves well satisfied with the institution. They returned to Long Island City at 2 o'clock, and boarded a steam launch and were taken to Blackwell's Island, where the State asylum on the island was inspected.

To Sell the Eighth Avenue Theatre.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court yesterday, granted Henry Clay Miner permission to sell his Eighth Avenue Theatre. Recently Minnie Seligman-Cutting obtained a judgment against Miner in the Supreme Court for breach of contract. She then issued attachments against Miner's various properties. Miner, in his application, says he wishes to dispose of the Eighth Avenue Theatre and property at 33 West Thirty-eighth Street. He said that his Bowery Theatre was worth $100,000, and ample to secure the judgment.

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Davis Collamore & Co. LTD

Our stock has never before been so large and varied, and is most attractive with goods of this season's importation.

Broadway and 21st Street.

FOR TO-DAY'S CELEBRATION

Thanksgiving Festivities, Services, and Sports of Many Kinds Planned.

DINNERS FOR THE CITY'S POOR

Sermons and Special Music in the Churches—Bountiful Feasts in Charitable Institutions—Games on Athletic Fields.

Thanksgiving Day will be generally celebrated all over the city to-day. In the churches there will be services in the morning, and the charitable institutions will give dinners in the afternoon and evening. Many entertainments will take place in the evening. Athletes will be active in many forms of sport, and altogether the day will be a busy one.

The city authorities have made preparations for the holiday dinners of those who are under the city's charge, and prisoners in the Tombs and other city prisons and in the penitentiary and the inmates of the almshouse, city hospital, insane asylum, and workhouse will all fare sumptuously on turkey and other delicacies at the city's expense.

The Five Points Mission will have its forty-seventh annual Thanksgiving dinner.

The Salvation Army will have a feast at its headquarters in Fourteenth Street.

The children of the industrial and Sabbath schools of the United Hebrew Charities will have a Thanksgiving Day dinner at 58 St. Mark's Place at noon.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Streets, will hold services at 3 P. M. The Cadet Corps will drill.

Dinner will be served at the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 153 Bowery, between 2 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Provision has been made for feeding 1,000 men.

At the Brace Memorial Newsboys' Home there will be dinner for the newsboys.

The Fruit and Flower Mission, at 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, will give dinner to aged persons.

The City Mission and Tract Society and the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor will distribute gifts of food to the poor.

In the Churches.

The day's programme of services in the churches will include the following:

Church of the Divine Paternity, in Forty-sixth Street, near Sixth Avenue, at 11 A. M.: Subject, "Some Lessons From the Recent Municipal Campaign."

Calvary Baptist Church, West Fifty-seventh Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, at 11 A. M.: The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur will preach on "The Dangerous Social and Political Isms in American Life."

Congregation Aquedarth Jeshorim, 115 East Eighty-sixth Street, at 3 P. M.: The Rev. Dr. Calman and J. P. Solomon will address the congregation.

Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, Seventy-third Street and the Boulevard, at 10:30 A. M.: Sermon by the pastor, the Rev. Samuel McComb.

Temple B'nai Jeshurun, Sixty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, Thanksgiving services of the Young Men's Hebrew Association at 8 P. M.

Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, at 11 A. M. Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe.

St. Thomas's Chapel, East Sixtieth Street, between Second and Third Avenues, at 10:30 A. M. Sermon by the Rev. F. L. H. Pott, President of St. John's College, Shanghai.

The congregations of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian and the Madison Avenue Reformed Church unite for Thanksgiving services, which are to be held in the Fifth Avenue Church, both the Rev. Dr. Hall and the Rev. Dr. A. E. Kittredge taking part.

Madison Square Presbyterian Church, 11 A. M. The Thanksgiving sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Hall, President of Union Seminary.

Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, at 11 A. M. Sermon by the Rev. Thomas L. Slicer.

Temple Emanuel-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, at 11 A. M. Dr. Gottheil will lecture on the subject, "The Most Religious Day of this Year in America."

Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, evening. The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman will preach the sermon and the robed choir will sing.

Bowery Mission, 105 Bowery. Meeting and song service at 7:30 P. M.

Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, at 4 P. M. A programme of appropriate music will be given by the choir. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney, will preach.

A Union Thanksgiving service in which several west side churches unite will be held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, this morning. Brief addresses will be made by Dr. Stimson of Manhattan Congregational Church, Dr. Cobb of West End Collegiate Church, and Dr. Atterbury of the Park Presbyterian Church.

Lectures and Entertainments.

Raymond L. Ditmars of the American Museum of Natural History will deliver a lecture on "Snakes" at Public School No. 23, at Mulberry and Bayard Streets, at 8 P. M.

Fred Emerson Brooks, assisted by Carl McComber, will give an entertainment at the Harlem Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at 8:15 P. M.

William Karczag will lecture at the club rooms of the Hungarian Literary Society, 93 St. Mark's Place, at 8 P. M., on "Letters from Across the Ocean."

The Women's Committee of the Hebrew Technical Institute will hold their first reception at the institute, 36 Stuyvesant Street, from 2 until 5 o'clock.

The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless will celebrate their sixty-third annual Thanksgiving at the home, in Twenty-ninth Street, with a dinner at 12:30 P. M. and an entertainment at 2 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge will speak.

The annual exhibition of fancy canaries of the New York Ornithological Society will be opened to-day at 2,248-2,250 Third Avenue at 2 P. M.

The pupils of Robert Thallon and some well-known artists will give a concert at 100 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.

Among Military Organizations.

A burnt wood tablet will be given to the Forty-seventh Regiment by the Fourth Regiment of Baltimore at the armory in Brooklyn this morning.

The Second Battery, Capt. Wilson, will shoot at Creedmor.

The Washington Continental Guard, John G. Norman commanding, will raise "Old Glory" on the Block House in Central Park at sunrise. The Washington Light Infantry will take part in the ceremonies.

The Old Guard will celebrate the anniversary of the Evacuation of New York by the British with a parade. They will assemble at 9 A. M. in the armory, Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Sports on Many Fields.

Lakewood Golf Club Tournament at Lakewood, N. J.—Preliminary medal play round, first round at match play for the Lakewood Cup, and first round at match play for the Consolation Cup.

St. Andrew's Golf Club.—Medal play handicap for the Vice Presidents' Cup.

Richmond Hill Golf Club.—Bogie handicap for a cup.

Essex County Country Club at Orange, N. J.—Handicap for the Colby prizes.

Ardsley.—Semi-annual men's championships.

Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J.—Mixed foursome putting match.

Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, Plainfield, N. J.—Foursome and driving contest.

Knollwood Country Club, White Plains.—Open handicap and mixed foursome putting match, thirty-six holes.

Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club, Livingston, S. I.—Club handicap.

Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn.—Mixed foursome match.

Harbor Hill Golf Club, Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I.—Women's competition.

Oakland Golf Club, Bayside, L. I.—Eighteen-hole bogie handicap and nine-hole mixed foursome.

Englewood Golf Club.—Members' tournament.

Polo Grounds.—Orange Athletic Club vs. Elizabeth Athletic Club, at 2 P. M.

Eastern Park.—Brooklyn High School vs. Polytechnic at 2:30 P. M.

Games on the Vermont athletic grounds in the navy yard in the morning.

Celebrations Last Night.

Several societies had celebrations last night, Thanksgiving Eve.

Hope Lodge, No. 244, Free and Accepted Masons, had a vaudeville entertainment and ball at the Lexington Avenue Opera House.

Company A of the Ninth Regiment had a drill and a reception at the armory, 125 West Fourteenth Street.

The Cortelyou Club held a masquerade ball in Brooklyn.

The Timothy D. Sullivan Association had a reception and ball at Everett Hall, 35 East Fourth Street.

The Pastime Athletic Club celebrated its twentieth anniversary at Vienna Hall, Fifty-eighth Street, near Lexington Avenue.

AWAY FOR THANKSGIVING.

Thousands of New Yorkers Go Out of Town for the Holiday.

There was the usual ante-holiday exodus of people from this city yesterday afternoon and evening. They scattered in every direction, and the railway and steamboat stations were the scenes of crowding, bustle, and hurry from morning until late at night. The old-fashioned desire to eat a Thanksgiving dinner in the country apparently animated many thousands of New Yorkers.

The chief trend of travel was toward New England. Heavy trains were sent out on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad all day long. Most of the trains had extra cars, and each car was filled with passengers. The limited capacity of the New Haven and Hartford waiting room in the Grand Central Station, as usual, was the cause of some uncomfortable crowding. There was a slight increase in the local travel on the New York Central Railroad. Most of the State trains and the through Western trains, however, went out in their normal condition.

The rush to places on Long Island was great, especially during yesterday afternoon. Several New Yorkers who own country houses on Long Island had arranged house parties for this week, and society folk have contributed largely to the heavy stream of travel toward the middle and eastern end of the island since last Monday.

The ticket office and pier of the Fall River Line presented a busy appearance late yesterday afternoon, for an hour or two prior to the departure of the steamer Priscilla. That capacious boat took out an uncommonly large number of passengers, and its freight and baggage quarters were piled high with dressed turkeys and provisions appropriate to Thanksgiving. The other outgoing Sound steamers also carried full complements of passengers.

Thanksgiving at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The President and Mrs. McKinley to-morrow will entertain at dinner Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, Mrs. Smith, nèe Hayes, and Miss Barber.

A SOUTHERN RAILROAD SOLD.

Richmond-Beattyville Line Bought by A. Segar of Philadelphia.

LOUISVILLE, Kan., Nov. 24.—Adolph Segar of Philadelphia, representing a syndicate, to-day purchased the Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine, and Beattyville Railroad for $250,000. The road is sixty-one miles long, extending from a connection with the Southern Railway at Versailles, Ky., eastwardly to Irvine. It was capitalized for $2,435,000, and had a bonded debt of $2,375,000.

The road was recently sold in foreclosure, and was bid in by D. Shanahan & Co., representing the lien holders, for $301,000. The Philadelphia syndicate was then a bidder, but stopped at $300,000. After the sale Shanahan & Co. discovered that they did not represent all the lien holders, the Richmond and Irvine Construction Company having a lien. Shanahan & Co. therefore preferred to lose $51,000 rather than undertake the payment of the lien.

The transfer to Segar will be confirmed by the United States Court on Friday.

Passenger Agent Smith Advanced.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—George H. Smith, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Road, has resigned to accept the appointment of General Passenger Agent of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railway, with headquarters in New Orleans.

M. PATENOTRE'S RECALL.

The French Ambassador Will Leave for Paris on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The French Ambassador, M. Patenôtre, has received a cablegram from his Government requesting him to start for Paris on Saturday next. Accordingly he will present his letters of recall to President McKinley on Friday, sailing the next day on the French Line steamship La Champagne.

M. Patenôtre will remain some time in Paris before proceeding to his new post at Madrid. This will afford him an opportunity for conferring upon pending American questions with the French Government and with M. Cambon, the new Ambassador to the United States.

It had been hoped that the reciprocity negotiations between France and the United States would be closed before M. Patenôtre's departure, but this will be impossible.

The terms of the proposed convention have been practically settled, but the French Government thus far has not given its assent to the chief feature of the arrangement, namely, the abrogation of the present exclusion of American cattle from France, and the admission of such cattle under certain restrictions. The United States has insisted on this as an equivalent for the reciprocity concessions on French champagne, vermouth, statuary, paintings, and brandy, contemplated by the agreement.

M. Bruwaërt, the French Consul General at New York, will come here to-morrow to continue the negotiations. He is personally familiar with the trade of this country to and from France.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

Connecticut—Baltic, George W. Buteau.

New York—Claryville, A. C. Hasbrouck; Clinton Corners, George S. Hicks; Gallupville, Daniel C. Baker; Godeffroy, William Norris; Sprakers, Oscar S. Cohen; Verbank Village, F. S. Ackert.

New Jersey—Hope, Fletcher Turner.

Presidential Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The President has made the following appointments:

Major William Henry Heuer, Corps of Engineers, to be a member of the California Débris Commission.

Howard W. Ennis, to be a Chaplain with the rank of Captain, in the First Regiment of Infantry, District of Columbia Militia.

Fanciulli's "Prosperity March."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Prof. Fanciulli, former leader of the Marine Band, has composed a new march, which he has entitled "Prosperity March," and has dedicated it to President McKinley. A copy of the composition was sent to the President, and to-day Prof. Fanciulli received a note from the President's Secretary conveying the thanks of Mr. McKinley and expressing his wish for the professor's success.

The Vermont Murderess.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 24.—Mildred Brewster, who is charged with the murder of Miss Anna Wheeler, this afternoon retracted her plea of not guilty, which she made a few days ago. This step was necessary, as her counsel had decided to file with the court a plea for an abatement of the indictment on the ground that the presence of a stenographer in the Grand Jury room invalidated the indictment. The court sustained the demurrer of the prosecution, and in accordance with a previous arrangement the case will go before the January Session of the Supreme Court.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons' London house have received from the Imperial Chancellerie of the Russian Empire a special warrant appointing them pianoforte manufacturers to His Imperial Majesty the Czar of Russia.—Adv.

Tiffany & Co.

Cutters of and Dealers in Diamonds and Precious Stones,

invite attention to a remarkable collection of pearls and *en*-cabochon emeralds, in addition to their usual stock of diamonds and precious stones.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

THE SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL.

Sculpture Society's Disapproval of the Plaza Site Will Cause Delay.

Unless the law affecting the erection of statues or other public monuments in the city be amended—and one attempt to amend it has already failed—the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial will not stand on the Plaza at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. J. Q. A. Ward, President of the National Sculpture Society, whose sanction of the project is necessary under the law, does not approve it and has declared himself, acting under the direction of the society, as unlikely to change his mind. Among the reasons given in opposition to the Plaza site is that the erection of the monument would interfere with the satisfactory development of an artistic approach to the Park.

When argument was first had on a suitable site for the memorial, the choice narrowed down to two, the Plaza and a site on Riverside Drive. Recorder Goff of the Monument Commission advocated the Riverside Drive site, but the representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic favored the Central Park site, and their influence prevailed. Plans were drawn and approved by the commission without the co-operation of the Presidents of the art societies—the National Sculpture Society and the Municipal Society—enumerated in the law of March 25, 1896. Lacking only the approval of those officers, everything was in readiness to let the contract for the work.

When the National Sculpture Society met Tuesday, as told in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, it was decided to withhold its approval, and a communication to the Monument Commission to that effect has brought the matter to a standstill. Mayor Strong said yesterday that the wording of the law was plain and, as he understood it, called for practically unanimous approval of any site selected. He could not say what action the commission would take, but supposed the matter would be decided at the next meeting.

It is the general opinion that another attempt will be made to have the law so amended as to except the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial from its provisions, and if that fails to accept the only alternative so far offered and to erect the monument on the Riverside Drive. Mr. Ward was out of the city yesterday, but a member of the Sculpture Society said that he believed the society would approve that site.

When the commission, at a public meeting, declared on the Plaza site, a committee proposed to submit a petition signed by a large number of army and navy officers, asking that the monument be erected where it could be seen from the Hudson River, but the commission declined to consider the petition and announced the matter as settled.

LYNCH HELD WITHOUT BAIL.

The Officer Denies the Alleged Assault on Oscar Gracke.

Policeman Edward Lynch of the Hamburg Avenue Station, Williamsburg, against whom the charge of fracturing the skull of Oscar Gracke, aged eight years, of 1,136 Myrtle Avenue, on Tuesday night, is pending, was yesterday arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court.

The complaint against Lynch was made by Sergt. Curran of the Hamburg Avenue station. He was the man who after the boy was injured took Lynch to the station house and formally suspended him from duty after taking away his shield. When Lynch was arraigned in court he declared he did not strike the boy with his club. He said that young Gracke with others while running at Myrtle Avenue and Broadway stumbled and fell against an iron pillar of the elevated railroad. His story was denied by three witnesses.

Justice Lemon committed Lynch to jail without bail for a hearing to-morrow. The boy's condition last night was regarded by the St. Catharine's Hospital doctors as still critical.

A French Lion Tamer.

From The London News Paris Telegram.

Pezon, the lion tamer, died at the age of seventy-three. He was a highly popular character here, and for more than forty years the fairs near the Bastile—those of Clichy, Montmartre, Neuilly, Les Loges, and endless others in the provinces—were the theatres of his exploits. He was so popular that he felt he could put forward his second son, also a lion tamer, at the next Legislative election—but death gave him but short notice. Pezon, who lived among his wild beasts, was seized in the morning with syncope. The cause was momentary congestion of the lungs, owing to cardiac weakness, but he rallied, and a doctor seemed to have brought him quite around. He went back in the afternoon to his wild beasts and rehearsed with them. At six in the evening he was entering the cage when he fell dead. His daughter was beside him. Pezon was a man of extraordinary nerve. He was rough and strong, the son of a Lozère peasant, and started life as a shepherd. He lived simply and invested most of his savings in real property in his native district. He became the great land and house owner there. Nearly the whole village where he was born was purchased by him. His sons and daughters were brought up to court danger and to enjoy it. All the family are tamers of beasts. They try to minimize risk by all sorts of contrivances and educational terrorism in regard to the wild beasts. Electricity served them in good stead at the taming rehearsals. Wires charged with electric fluid were placed between them and their lions and tigers. When the tamer turned his or her back the wild creature advanced to make its spring, and received a shock that was a lesson for the rest of its life. Before electricity was much in use Pezon was nearly always obliged to keep his eye fixed on that of his lion. There was something in it that subdued the animal. He had a lion, Brutus, that was as fond of him as a dog. In cold Winters he used to lie down beside the animal with his head against his shoulder, and fall asleep. He risked doing this when the lion was hungry. Pezon began his career with a dancing bear, with which he went on foot all over France. Though severe with his beasts, he was dotingly fond of them, and petted them when he thought they were well disciplined. Two of his sons and sons-in-law became his partners in the menagerie business.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 24.—Early to-day fire at Collins, Story County, Iowa, nearly destroyed the entire town; loss, about $80,000.

STRATFORD, Ontario, Nov. 24.—The City Hall here was completely gutted by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at $150,000; insurance, small.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Nov. 24.—The greenhouses of George H. Rowden, the well-known florist, were practically ruined by fire at 2:30 this morning, causing a loss on buildings and stock estimated at about $5,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 24.—The only grain elevator in operation on the Providence River was partially burned early this morning. It was owned by W. P. Hale & Co., and the loss is $10,000. Heavy damage is done to adjoining grain storehouse. The barges Snipe and Susquehanna, which were at the wharf, were saved.

SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 24.—The extensive lumber yard of Col. Aaron T. Bliss, at Carrollton, three miles below this city, was wiped out by fire last night. Of 6,000,000 feet of hardwood and pine lumber, only a few blackened piles, containing about 200,000 feet, remained this morning. Col. Bliss estimates his loss at $50,000; fully insured. Property adjoining was damaged to the extent of $3,000.

A little telephoning saves much traveling

BLAZING OIL SHIP SUNK

Firemen Have a Desperate Battle with Flames at Pier 9 East River.

EXPLOSIONS ENDANGER LIVES

The Port Patrick, Full Rigged, Finally Filled with Water, Goes to the Bottom—Loss on Cargo, $100,000.

The full-rigged ship Port Patrick, Capt. Frank Hand, was almost totally destroyed by fire early yesterday morning at Pier 9 East River, where she was loading. Her cargo, valued at about $100,000, was also destroyed, and the commander and crew of the vessel narrowly escaped from the blazing ship with their lives. The vessel was sunk. How the fire originated is a mystery, but the fact that oils formed the principal part of the cargo made the fire one of the most dangerous that has occurred on the water front in years.

The Port Patrick, which belongs to the Port Line of Glasgow, had been loading with oils and other freight for Australian ports and was to sail Dec. 5. In her hold, besides other things were 25,000 cases of kerosene of fifty gallons each; fifty cases of turpentine, 400 barrels of lubricating oils, and thousands of barrels of other oils. In this mass of combustibles the fire started.

Pier 9 is uncovered, and extends far out into the water from South Street. The Port Patrick was lying at the end on the southerly side. All about her were ships and lighters. The crew of the vessel were all asleep at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning when John Miller, the night watchman, saw a cloud of smoke, mixed with flame, spurt out of one of the forward ventilators. Almost immediately other forward ventilators began to emit smoke. Miller rushed below to arouse the sleeping sailors. He then ran aft to awaken the Captain, first mate, and the Superintendent of the line, Mr. McIntyre, who was sleeping on board. The awakened men scrambled on deck and were dazed and half suffocated by the smoke. They groped their way over the rapidly heating decks to the pier.

In the meantime a policeman turned in an alarm. When the first engines arrived Battalion Chief Kruger recognized the dangerous character of the fire and immediately sent in a second alarm. At this time the entire vessel was enveloped in a great cloud of smoke. Jets of fire showed where the internal fire was seeking outlets through the vessel's ventilators. The pier and all the vessels near by were wrapped in the pall of smoke, through which the firemen could scarcely see their hands before them.

The fireboats New Yorker and Havemeyer were deluging the decks of the burning vessels with water and more than a dozen streams were directed upon her from the engines on shore. The firemen dropped their way to the deck of the vessel, ripped off the hatch covers, and into the raging furnace beneath the water was directed in torrents, but with no perceptible effect. The effort was prolonged until 7 o'clock, when there was a terrific explosion in the hold, which sent a cloud of smoke and burning débris from the after hatch.

The force of the explosion sent all the firemen on the after part of the vessel off their feet, and Fireman Brock Hannen of Engine Company No. 14 was overcome by the smoke. His companions carried him to the pier. He was revived and taken home. Then came a second and a third explosion in quick succession, which injured several firemen slightly. Each explosion was followed by billows of smoke and blazing débris, which endangered the surrounding shipping.

Finally Chief Bonner decided that there was imminent danger of loss of life, and that the vessel was not worth the risk. Every available means was used to pump water into the vessel's hold in order to sink her, and finally, at 8 o'clock, she careened slightly and settled to the bottom.

The cargo will approximate $100,000 in value. The vessel was valued at $85,000. She was built in Glasgow eight years ago. She was of steel, 288 feet long, 38 feet beam, and 22 feet deep. She is insured in London, but the amount is unknown by her agents here.

Columbia Sophomores' Play.

The title of the annual amateur dramatic production to be given by the sophomore class of Columbia University has just been announced. It is "A Modern Miracle," an operetta in two acts, by Messrs. Bullard and Moulton, both members of the sophomore class. During the change of scenes various specialties will be introduced. F. F. Mackay has been selected as coach for the play, which will be produced at the Carnegie Lyceum on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 21 and on the evening of Dec. 22. Arrangements are also being made for its production in Brooklyn. The proceeds of the production are to go toward paying off the debt incurred by last year's freshman crew.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:30 A. M.—237 Thompson Street; Rocco Blacco; damage, $300.

4:30 A. M.—Ship, Pier 9 East River; damage, $100,000.

5 A. M.—163 East Twenty-fourth Street; Bull's Head Hotel; no damage.

9 A. M.—1,559 First Avenue; Henry Norse; damage, $10.

9:20 A. M.—401 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; John Kelly; damage slight.

9:20 A. M.—327 East Forty-third Street; Thomas Foley; damage, $75.

10:30 A. M.—319 East Seventieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

11 A. M.—92 Barclay Street; damage slight.

12:30 P. M.—204 West Forty-sixth Street; F. Taylor; damage, $50.

3:40 P. M.—24 State Street; owner unknown; no damage.

4 P. M.—406 East Seventy-sixth Street; Owen Fannen; damage, $100.

8:10 A. M.—17 John Street; M. Wallstein; damage, $500.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	6:58	Sun sets	4:36
Moon sets	5:40		

High Water This Day.

| | A. M. | | A

JUDAISM AND THE GENTILES

Final Lecture of Prof. Cheyne of Oxford at the Union Theological Seminary.

INFLUENCE OF PROSELYTISM

Rise and Growth of the Idea of Immortality and the Resurrection—Contributions of Greece, Persia, and Babylonia to Judaism.

Prof. Thomas K. Cheyne of Oxford, England, delivered yesterday afternoon at the Union Theological Seminary, the last of his series of six lectures on "Jewish Religious Life After the Exile." The special topic of this lecture was "Judaism: Its Power of Attracting Foreigners; Its Higher Theology; Its Relation to Greece, Persia, and Babylon." The Faculty of the seminary was in attendance, as at all of the previous lectures. Among others present were the Rev. Drs. Edward Judson, J. P. Peters, W. F. Dickinson, Cornelius B. Smith, Prof. Gotthell of Columbia University, Rabbi Kohler and Rabbi Mendes, and the Rev. Messrs. Lawrence Henry Schwab, J. C. Thomas, J. B. Remensnyder, Ralph H. Baldwin, and G. Monroe Royce.

The lecturer contrasted first the missionary idea of the "servant" songs of Jehovah in the Bible and the bitter expressions toward foreigners in the psalms of the late period of Persian domination. There were two classes of persons among the "nations" or Gentiles. Both were forgetful of God, but one longed to be better instructed, while the other breathed out threatenings against God's people. Toward the latter no expression of contempt seemed to the prophets and the psalmists too strong, but toward the former they could employ some words of kindness as well as of sadness.

Israel's Proselyting Mission.

The ideal of the "servant" songs was also that of the Book of Jonah. Jonah was intended as a type of the nation of Israel, which for a certain time neglected its missionary calling, but now was invigorated and was summoned once again to do its duty. The proselytes who joined Israel were zealous to dwell in the house of Jehovah without reproach all the days of their lives; but without a spirit of love toward them on the part of the body of the people, their fate was likely to be that of the Samaritans. The lovely story of Ruth, undoubtedly a post-exilic book, showed the fact of that great purpose of writers of the period. The generosity of prophet and tale writer must not, however, be exaggerated. They still held that the only nobility worth having was that of being counted an adherent of the Jewish religion, while, whatever might be their position as to the allowance of license to the born-Jew, to the only temper allowed to the proselyte was that of absolute and minute devotion to the law.

Circumstances were favorable to an influx of strangers into Judea before the period of Greek influence. Among the motives of the later proselytes was the hope of a life after death for the righteous. Before the close of the period of proselytism among the Persians some men in Israel began to put their trust in a sustaining hope of a hereafter. After the time of Daniel the proofs of a belief in a resurrection are abundant. There is no evidence, however, of a belief in a communing with God between the time of death and that of resurrection. This is only discernible much later. The poetical books show that many of the most religious and most cultured persons held out against the new belief. Even the Psalter, which we might expect to find more hospitable to new beliefs, contains no authentic reference to immortality or resurrection.

Foreign Influence Upon Judaism.

The latter half of Prof. Cheyne's lecture was devoted to an exposition of the several contributions of the proselytes from Babylonia, Persia, and Greece to Judaism. He traced the Greek influence in the Book of Job, and pointed out some important instances of tampering with its text and with that of the Psalms. Prayer and praise came to be regarded as the true sacrifice. There was a later growth of veneration for the law and a reaction against Hellenism. In treating of the Persian period Dr. Cheyne made a striking comparison of the Zoroastrian hymns and the Psalms, and finally pointed to the connection of the inquiry into the post-exilic history with the origin and nature of essential Christianity and Judiasm.

In a brief address President Charles Cuthbert Hall warmly expressed the appreciation of the seminary Faculty of the labors of Dr. Cheyne. To this Dr. Cheyne replied, closing his speech with this remark: "There is certainly nothing to be afraid of in the critical study of the Scripture, but much good to be hoped for."

FOR A COLORLESS SESSION.

Gov. Black Thinks the Republicans Should Pass No Affirmative Legislation.

Gov. Frank S. Black is of the opinion that there should be no affirmative legislation enacted at the session of the Legislature that will begin on January 1. Senator Platt, it is said, also holds this view. Both the Governor and the leader of the State organization believe that it will be to the interest of the Republicans if the Legislature shall pass few bills and adjourn at the earliest possible day.

Gov. Black came to town on Tuesday to speak at the Chamber of Commerce banquet. He made the Fifth Avenue Hotel his headquarters, and yesterday morning took breakfast with Senator Platt, with whom he talked over the situation. He also discussed politics with State Chairman Charles W. Hackett, ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, and George W. Aldridge.

"The session of 1897," said the Governor, "was a session of affirmative legislation, and for this reason the coming session should attend more to matters of revision and amendment than to the creation of new laws. Last year I had to veto about 500 bills. I do not believe in encouraging so much legislation. I have not begun to write my message, and have in view no particular recommendations. I don't know whether the Raines law will be amended or not."

Gov. Black would not talk about the Republican factional fight. With regard to the Raines law, it is reported that the suggestion has been made that the license tax be increased to $2,000.

S. Fred Nixon said that he had not made up his mind whether he should or should not become a candidate for Speaker of the Assembly against ex-Speaker J. M. E. O'Grady. "My friends have urged me to make the race," he said, "but I haven't decided what to do.

"Seventy-eight organization men have been elected to the Assembly," continued Mr. Nixon, "and they will organize it. The session will be brief."

SPEAKER REED GOES TO MAINE.

Rumors of His Retirement from Politics Are Unfounded, He Says.

Thomas B. Reed, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was in this city on Tuesday, on his way to Portland. He called on Senator Platt, at 49 Broadway, in the forenoon, and they discussed the political situation. Mr. Reed told his friends here that he did not intend to retire from politics and had not made up his mind to leave Maine. He said that he had read such reports in the newspapers, but, "So far as I know," he remarked to one friend, "these rumors have no basis in fact."

The Speaker was asked what Congress was going to do for Cuba at the coming session. He said that he did not know; that no policy had been decided upon.

S. M. PRINGLE'S WILL FILED.

Provides for the Ultimate Founding of a Home for Aged Men.

The will of Samuel M. Pringle, who died Oct. 31 last, at 71 West Twelfth Street, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's Office. The value of the estate is placed at $65,000 in real and $50,000 in personal property.

With the exception of a few bequests amounting to $9,000, which go to some cousins of the testator, the residue of the estate is left in trust for the benefit of a brother-in-law, D. W. Fenton; and on his death it is to be used in erecting a home for aged and indigent men, and to be known as "The Pringle Memorial Home," in memory of Thomas Pringle, the father of the testator.

OPPORTUNITIES IN VENEZUELA.

They Are Not So Favorable for Americans as Many Suppose—Farm Colonies Might Succeed There.

Samuel Proskauer, United States Consul at Puerto Cabello, has made a report to the State Department on the opportunities for Americans in Venezuela. He says: "So much attention having been recently given to Venezuela, her richness and resources dilated upon in print and private letters, it is but natural that every mail should bring many inquiries and requests for information. To answer all personally would be a severe task. Mechanics, lawyers, physicians, dentists, laborers, accountants—all confess their inability to speak Spanish, but could, according to their belief, 'learn to speak it in six months.'

"In the case of skilled mechanics, I must say that this country affords little encouragement for them. There are few industries, and these are supplied by Spanish-speaking workmen. To come here without a contract with a responsible party and some funds invites misery and suffering of the worst kind. Once stranded, it is difficult to get away, and the consequence is that an excellent mechanic of former honorable character has, from force of circumstances, turned tramp.

"Doctors and dentists must pass an examination, and often six months elapse before they reach the Examining Board. Even if they possess an unusual aptitude to acquire the Spanish language and are possessed of an unusual degree of professional knowledge and skill, they must also possess an unusual amount of patience and fortitude to win the confidence of the people. This would require time and money. Furthermore, the country is well supplied with able and distinguished physicians.

"The practice of law is so different from ours, the language so rich and susceptible of so many meanings, I doubt if a foreign lawyer could acquire the command of it sufficient to practice his profession.

"In the case of accountants, great difficulties present themselves. As stated in my previous reports, the trade of the country is largely in the hands of the Germans, whose chiefs, as a rule, reside in Germany. These recruit their forces with young men whom they personally know, speaking English, French, and Spanish, in addition to their native tongue. They are thoroughly trained for the position, their advancement sure, and hence enter the business with personal interest and enthusiasm. Houses of all nationalities are not only imbued with the patriotic feeling that prompts them to buy at home, all things being equal, but, for like considerations, prefer to engage their countrymen for vacant positions. Even if our young accountant possesses all the requisite qualifications, it is extremely hazardous to come here simply 'trusting to luck to secure a situation,' something I strongly advise against. If he can arrange for employment before coming and has a little money in reserve for contingencies, his opportunities to advance in life are very great, depending then solely upon his individual character and ability.

"Unskilled labor is not wanted, and those whose only possessions are 'a willingness to work at anything' had better remain at home.

"There is, however, one class of Americans who could succeed in this country, namely, American farmers, but even they, like the birds, would have to flock together. A single family would hardly succeed. A colony, small or large, industrious and thrifty, could soon acquire a knowledge of the manner in which the various crops are raised in this country and those most favorable for the various altitudes—coco, cocoanuts, bananas, &c., for the lowest; corn, coffee, &c., for the temperate zone; wheat, &c., for the highest, while raising cattle, making butter, &c., would certainly prove profitable. Though the Government would in all probability donate the land, it is well to bear in mind that each family would require funds to put the farm in condition and have some money to live upon, awaiting first returns. Colonizers and strangers without proper recommendations are to be avoided.

"I would impress upon every one coming to this country that the cost of living is very high. Nearly all manufactured articles are imported, as well as the main articles of daily consumption, such as flour, lard, butter, potatoes, rice, &c. It is true these people are devoted to agriculture, but only to such products as grow the most readily in the country."

WANTED MONEY FOR TURKEY.

Three Hundred Men on the Second Avenue Trolley Line Struck for Their Pay in Vain.

About 300 workmen on the Second Avenue underground trolley line went on strike yesterday afternoon because they could not get money from their contractor, D. D. McBean, with which to buy their Thanksgiving turkey. The men were employed in building the road between Seventy-eighth and Eighty-fourth Streets. Those working below Seventy-eighth Street as far as Fifty-ninth Street remained at work.

It was about a half hour after the midday hour that the thought of the morrow's thanksgiving meal began to bear heavy on the men at work. According to the statements of some of the more reckless of the laborers, they had not received any pay for two weeks. A delegation was speedily called together, and Superintendent Ellingsworth, in charge of the work for Mr. McBean, was approached on the subject. The men declared that under ordinary circumstances they would not mind waiting until Saturday, but that many of them were almost in want of food, and they would like to have their larders at home replenished for the day on which thanks are given. They did not receive a satisfactory answer from the Superintendent.

The laborers protested long and loudly against this, and word was passed along the line that there would be no money for the men at work. The men talked the matter over, while they worked, until filled with disgust almost 300 of them threw down their tools. The strikers gathered in knots and talked loudly of their grievances, and it looked for a while as if a riot might occur. The reserves of the East Eighty-eighth Street and the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Stations were called out. The strikers bemoaned their misfortunes in a more orderly manner after the appearance of the bluecoats, and eventually drifted home, while Italian laborers took their places.

Mr. Ellingsworth was absent when Mr. McBean by John D. Crimmins. This is the second trouble of its kind concerning a Crimmins contract in the last two months. Mr. Crimmins was out of the city last night, and McBean could not be found. It is probable that the strikers will get what is due them on Saturday and that their places will be filled by Italians.

WALKED WITH A POLICEMAN.

Mrs. Nevins Goes on a Queer Shopping Tour and Stays Away a Day.

Mrs. Annie Nevins, forty-one years old, of 1,541 Madison Avenue, returned home last night after an absence of nearly twenty-four hours. The woman is said to be demented, and on Tuesday night expressed a desire to go shopping. She went out, accompanied by her husband and brother, but after walking a short distance refused to go any further with her companions, saying she wanted to walk with a policeman. The two men humored her, and walked on ahead. In a few minutes they looked around for her and could find no trace of her.

All day yesterday they looked for her, but without success, and when she returned she said she had been shopping. A number of wagons drove up to the house bringing parcels marked "C. O. D.," but the drivers were instructed to take the goods back after an explanation of the circumstances was made.

WANTS NO MORE IMMIGRANTS.

Declaration of the Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 24.—The Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly yesterday adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, One of the greatest evils with which American labor has to contend is the unfair and disastrous competition of foreign immigrants; and

"Whereas, If American workingmen expect to get practical and effective relief from this evil, they must take hold and push the matter themselves; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Legislative Committee be requested to consider and report the best method by which this assembly can take effective action looking to such legislation as shall absolutely restrict immigration, both for the protection of American workingmen in their first right to work and wages and for the maintenance of the American standard of living."

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

The Indoor Racing Season Opens with the Big Meet in Madison Square Garden.

FINE WINTER SPORT AHEAD

Foreign Riders Add Interest to It—Brooklyn Bridge Officials Call a Special Meeting to Confer with the Wheelmen's Committee.

With the races at Madison Square Garden to-night what probably will be the finest season of indoor bicycle racing New York has ever seen will begin. The plans of the managers of the American Cycle Racing Association, under whose auspices the races to-night will be held, contemplate a race meet of short distance events on Dec. 4, a six-day race, beginning Dec. 6, and semi-monthly indoor races thereafter during the Winter months, or until out-of-doors competition is practicable. The presence of the foreign riders and the combination of middle distance racing with sprint events at each meet promise a Winter of excellent cycle sport.

Men were put to work at midnight setting up in the Garden arena the portable nine-lap board track. It is banked seven and a half feet on the turns, and the racing men say it should be fast. Seats for to-night's races have been in great demand. "Jimmy" Michael arrived early last evening from Saratoga, where he has been in training.

Exhibition by Taylore.

In the great event of the evening—the twenty-five-mile paced match between Michael and Starbuck—twelve pacing teams will be employed—all tandems. Edouard Taylore, Michael's French counterpart, who is to meet the winner of the big race, will go a third of a mile exhibition. C. T. Earl of the Kings County Wheelmen, who claims the straightaway mile record of 1:29 2-5, will ride an exhibition mile.

A mile professional handicap, with such old-time favorites as Jay Eaton, "Nat" Butler, "Fred" J. Titus, Charles M. Murphy, the claimant of the mile-a-minute record; A. A. Newhouse, and Taylore's team of Lamberjack and Gougoz, entered, is on the programme, as well as a two-mile handicap for amateur riders, seventy-six of whom, mostly from the New York district, have listed.

Arthur A. Zimmerman, former champion, will act as starter, and send off the first bunch at 8 o'clock. The big race, if not delayed, will start at 10 o'clock, probably finishing within the hour. Amos G. Batcheldor, official handicapper of the New York State Division, will be referee, and the judges will be John Barnett, President of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island; Arthur N. Jervis, and P. A. Brock.

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To Meet the Bridge Officials.

C. A. Henriques, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, has called a special meeting of the Executive Committee for next Monday at 11 A. M. at the office of the Board of Trustees, Nassau and Washington Streets, Brooklyn, for the purpose of discussing with the committee of delegates from the League of American Wheelmen, New York City Consulate, the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York, the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island, and the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn, the plans suggested for the wheelway over the bridge.

William Berri, President of the Board of Trustees, has suggested that it was to the interest of the wheelmen to confer with the Executive Committee before presenting the matter to the Trustees, and the meeting Monday is regarded as preliminary to the regular or a special meeting of the board. Mr. Berri has also informed the wheelmen that he believes the Executive Committee favors a cycle path over the bridge.

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Orr and Potter Agree.

With reference to the conference of last Sunday between Isaac B. Potter, President of the League of American Wheelmen, and George H. Orr, President of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, relative to the recognition of the Pacific Coast Wheelmen by the Canadians, Mr. Potter said yesterday that a satisfaotory understanding had been arranged between Mr. Orr and himself.

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L. A. W. Consuls Dine.

The members of the New York City Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen held a dinner last night at the Arena to celebrate their last meeting as a board. A short business meeting was held. Among the invited guests were Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter, Secretary-Treasurer William Sheldon Bull, and Chief Consul-elect Walter S. Jerkins.

Mr. Jenkins said he would not give out the appointments for the new consulate for some time. The consuls believe there will be few changes in the present board.

Massachusetts Division L. A. W.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—After nearly ten days spent in counting the 7,000 or more ballots, the Election Committee of the Massachusetts Division of the L. A. W. announced last night that Sterling Elliott of Watertown had been elected Chief Consul by a majority of 5,558 over his opponent, the present Chief Consul, George W. Dorntee of Malden. The entire so-called Independent ticket of representatives which Mr. Elliott headed also was elected. Mr. Elliott polled 6,620 votes to Mr. Dorntee's 1,078, while the lowest vote for the winning man on the representative ticket was 5,600 to 2,543 for the leading representative on the defeated ticket. Albert G. Pendingham was elected Vice Consul and Arthur K. Peck of Boston Secretary and Treasurer, the former without opposition, while the latter had an opponent who polled but 209 votes.

CORNELL TEAM CONFIDENT.

Count Upon Winning To-day's Football Game with the Pennsylvanians.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—The Cornell football team arrived here from Ithaca this evening in prime condition for the annual Thanksgiving Day game with the University of Pennsylvania. The Cornell party number thirty-five men, twenty-two of whom compose the 'Varsity team and substitutes, the remainder comprising the second team, which go to Annapolis on Saturday for a game with the Naval Cadets.

All are in good spirits and confident that Pennsylvania will have to do some tall work to take the game from them. The visitors declare their team will be able to get around Pennsylvania's ends, and they count on getting a goal or two from the thirty-yard line. They think Pennsylvania will not get more than two touchdowns.

Coach Woodruff of the Pennsylvanians said to-night that he expected a hard game. He, however, felt confident of winning. The line-up as given out by the Captains to-night, will be as follows:

Pennsylvania.	Positions.	Cornell.
Boyle	Left end	Tracy
Goodman	Left tackle	Lueder
Hare	Left guard	Reed
Overfield	Centre	Schoch
McCracken	Right guard	Favelle
Outland	Right tackle	McLaughlin
Hedges	Right end	McKeever, Capt.
Weeks	Quarter back	Young
Jackson	Left half back	Whiting
Morice	Right half back	Windsor
Minds, Capt.	Full back	Wilson

University's Football Captain.

R. B. Keane, 1900, of Bridgeport, Conn., has been re-elected Captain of the New York University football team for the season of 1898.

HARBOR HILL GOLF CLUB.

Qualifying Round for the Championship Cup Played.

Only five women entered in the qualifying round for the Championship Cup yesterday at the Harbor Hill Golf Club. Their scores were:

Name.	Out.	In.	Total.
Miss A. K. Robinson	61	62	123
Miss Marion Worth	70	69	139
Miss E. Edwards	71	75	146
Miss E. D. Kobbe	83	73	156
Miss Edwards	81	78	159

In the draw for the first round, byes fell to Miss Worth, Miss E. Edwards, and Miss Robinson, leaving only Miss Edwards and Miss Kobbe to play. The winner will meet Miss Robinson on Monday in the semi-finals.

TRAP AND LIVE BIRD SHOOTING.

Thanksgiving Events for New York and New Jersey Sportsmen.

Wing shots in the vicinity of New York will have plenty of sport at the traps today. Among the more important events are the following:

Larchmont Yacht Club—Live birds, at Larchmont.
Crescent Athletic Club—Inanimate targets, at Bay Ridge.
New Utrecht Gun Club—Live birds, at Woodlawn, L. I.
Open Shoot, Turkeys and Cash Prizes to Winners—Dexter Park, L. I.
Aqueduct Gun Club—Inanimate targets, at Aqueduct, L. I.
Brooklyn Gun Club—Inanimate targets, at Union Course, Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn.
East Side Gun Club—Live birds, at Newark, N. J.
Rockaway Glass-Ball Club—Inanimate targets, at Rockaway Park, L. I.
Bergen County Gun Club—Inanimate targets, at Hackensack, N. J.
Boiling Springs Gun Club—Live birds and inanimate targets, at Rutherford, N. J.
Rockaway Point Rod and Gun Club—Inanimate targets, at Rockaway Park, L. I.
Keystone Shooting League, Grand Handicap Shoot—Live birds, at Holmesburg Junction.
Zwerlein's Holiday Shoot—Live birds and cash prizes, at Yardville, N. J.
All-Day Shoot, Cash Prizes—Live birds, at Elkwood Park, N. J.
Washington Heights Gun Club—Club tournament, live birds, at One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and King's Bridge Road.
Holiday Shoot—Live birds, at Morristown Driving Park, Morristown, N. J.
Endeavor Gun Club—Inanimate targets, at Marion, N. J.
Forester Gun Club—Inanimate targets, at Newark Meadows.

Suicide Dreyfus's Reasoning.

From The London Telegraph Paris Telegram.

Armand D. Dreyfus d'O'Heguerty, for such was his full, though certainly very original, name, and it figures in the windows of his office, on the ground floor of 14 Rue Taitbout, was a commission agent for London financial and other houses, and for business firms in Brussels, Cologne, and Amsterdam. He lived with his family in great comfort, and was supposed by his neighbors to be very well off. He was much respected, and persons who knew him intimately have already exclaimed that they would never have thought him capable of such a deed. Besides the letter which he left for the Police Commissary, Dreyfus, ere committing the terrible act, had written missives to Mme. Abraham, his mother-in-law, to one of his correspondents in London, to M. Dickoff, (his partner,) and also to the editor of the Temps, which publishes it tonight. It ran as follows: "Sixth November—To-morrow people will learn through the newspapers that an unnatural father has killed himself, with his wife and children. As the human race is bad, they will say of this man who writes this letter all imaginable evil. The most generous will say that he was mad. I am neither bad, as I have never done harm to any one, and it is in order to avoid doing so that I leave this world; nor am I mad. To explain how I came to this position would be a long story, which would hardly interest your readers. The man who has consummated my ruin is M. —, a swindler and a thief, whom the law cannot reach. But all this is not the object of this letter. My theory is that the only advantage of man on the earth is that he can destroy himself, and I avail myself of it. I do not allow that this is anybody's business. As for my wife, she wishes to follow me. She also has a right to do so. With respect to my children, the question is more delicate. As they know nothing of life they cannot choose for themselves, and as it is for me to make a decision I consider that I am doing them a service in not leaving them alone in the world. These children, whom I adore, have always been very happy. They have only known prosperity, and I would not have them acquainted with adversity. I write these lines not to excuse myself, as I owe no excuse to any one, but to induce those who have enough of this world—and they are numerous—to do like me. A little courage is needed, and all is over. (Signed) One of your former readers, Armand." The surname, as will have been remarked, was not added to this signature.

Once More the Heilmann.

From The Electrical Engineer.

Cable dispatches from Paris announce another and successful test of the Heilmann locomotive, which, it will be remembered, is a generating plant on wheels delivering its current to the motors that drive on the axles of the whole combination. The statement also comes that the Directors of the Western Road are going to adopt it. This is, we imagine, rather open to doubt, if the dispatch means the immediate equipment of the whole road of 2,269 miles, for although the train weighed 200 tons, the speed was only eighteen miles, and our own idea is that the trend of electric railway work is rather in the direction of splitting up these cumbrous trains and running them in much smaller and lighter units or in multiples of units, each of which has its own motor. There are other points of criticism interesting as the Heilmann experiment undoubtedly is. Meantime, we must agree with the opinion expressed by Col. H. G. Prout, editor of The Railroad Gazette," in an article in THE NEW YORK TIMES. "The reader can safely rest in the assurance that the Heilmann locomotive will not be adopted by the Western Railroad of France or by any other great railroad for any other than very limited and special work like, for example, the work now done by the big electric locomotives in the Baltimore & Ohio tunnel at Baltimore."

Bootblacks Made Happy.

From The Chicago Record.

Free shines will be a thing of the past in Chicago after Dec. 15. The bootblacks of the business district, after many weeks of hard work, have secured the pledges of all the down-town shoe dealers to quit shining shoes for nothing on the date mentioned. On the evening of Dec. 14 there will be a grand parade of bootblacks in celebration of the event. Committees to arrange for the parade were appointed at a meeting held in the newsboys' room in The Daily News Building. A. J. Metzel, President of the Cutler Shoe Company, told the boys that the shoe dealers, by giving free shines, had educated 250,000 people to the idea of having their shoes shined by professional bootblacks. The dealers were now going to give the boys the benefit of this experience. A resolution was adopted pledging the bootblacks to redeem all unused shine tickets heretofore issued by dealers which are presented after Dec. 15.

California Orange Crop.

From The San Francisco Call.

The first shipments of this season's crop of oranges are now going forward. A few carloads from the Porterville branch and the Palermo region have been obtained. It is calculated that the California crop for shipment will amount to 9,000 carloads. This is a modest estimate. Some place the quantity as high as 12,000 carloads. The quality promises to be exceptionally fine. The only contingency now is frost between this time and the 1st of January next, and that is not likely to occur with sufficient severity to blight the oranges.

False Rumors About H. O. Havemeyer.

A persistent rumor in Wall Street yesterday had it that Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the American Sugar Refining Company, had had a relapse. S. T. Peters, Mr. Havemeyer's brother-in-law, said that the story was wholly false, as the patient was sitting up, and John E. Searles, Treasurer of the Sugar Refining Company, said that by the morning mail he had received a letter from Mr. Havemeyer, who said that his condition was steadily improving.

For Golden Weddings

The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, are exhibiting some objects made entirely of 18-karat Gold; they include pieces for table and personal use, and are most appropriate as gifts for Golden Weddings.

Gorham Mfg. Co.
SILVERSMITHS.
Broadway & 19th St. 23 Maiden Lane.

FAIR PRICES FOR HORSES

Good Average at the Third Day of the Champion Sale of Trotters and Pacers.

AUSTRIANS THE BEST BIDDERS

Wanda, 2:17 3-4, Sold to Frank Work for $1,625—Stallions and Racers to be Shipped Abroad—Gen. B. F. Tracy a Spectator.

Prices yesterday at the third day's session of the champion sale of trotters and pacers were steady throughout, averaging well, although only a few were above the $1,000 mark.

The Austrian buyers, who are preparing to take a number of noted campaigners to Vienna for racing purposes, and a lot of brood mares and stallions for the stud, were as usual the best bidders at the sale, and made a number of good purchases. Frank Work, who never allows a chance to get a speedy trotter go by, bought Wanda, 2:17¾, for $1,625, and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy mingled in the crowd most of the day, looking for a likely one, but failed to find anything to suit him.

The horses sold for $200, or more, are as follows:

Warren, (trotter, 2:20¾,) blk. h., 13, by Aristos-Nelly, by Black Diamond; Charles Brown	475
Anteeolo, (trotter, 2:17¾,) br. h., 9, by Antevolo-Mabel, by The Moor; Henry Fleischmann, Vienna, Austria	550
Rosebud, (trotter,) b. m., 8, by Aberdeen-Talbert, by Almont; Henry Fleischmann, Vienna, Austria	210
Meryl L., b. f., 3, by Antevolo-Leona, by Alecto; Henry Fleischmann, Vienna, Austria	420
Glen Girl, (trotter, 2:17¾,) b. m., 5, by Hinder Wilkes-Winsome, by Onward; C. P. Martin	200
Curine, (trotter, 2:23¾,) blk. g., 4, by Rumor-Almeder, by Stranger; A. Johnson, Bergen County Gun Club	275
Christie, (pacer, trial 2:20,) ch. f., 4, by Alcander-Molly Clay, by Claybrino; W. B. Gray	210
Cora Carlton, (trotter,) b. m., 8, by Bourbon Wilkes-Loula Moore, by Jim Monroe; Schlesinger & Co., Vienna, Austria	325
Wanda, (trotter, 2:17¾,) b. m., 8, by Ridgewood-Fly, by Wide Awake-Golddust; Frank Work	1,625
Marvel Pet, (trotter,) b. f., 4, by Fairy Gift-Budget, by Princeps; E. J. Merkle, Columbus, Ohio	235
Lois, (trotter,) b. m., 5, by Fairy Gift-Amy, by Climax, and Leona, (trotter,) b. m., 6, by Fairy Gift-Amy, by Climax; R. W. Cornelius	400
Athinx, (pacer, 2:20,) br. g., 4, by Onsphinx-Athalie, by Harkaway; J. S. Crawford	300
Emeer, (trotter, 2:22,) ch. f., 4, by Ambassador-Eminence, by Empire; R. E. Montgomery, Indianapolis, Ind.	400
Amron, (trotter,) br. c., 3, by Baron Wilkes-Frolic, by Strathmore; R. E. Montgomery	750
Ammore, (trotter,) ch. f., 2, by Ambassador-Frolic, by Strathmore; R. E. Montgomery, Madison, N. J.	275
La Jollia, (trotter, trial 2:24½,) b. m., 6, by Baron Wilkes-Frolic, by Strathmore; John E. Thayer	350
Athway, (trotter, trial 2:24½,) ch. g., 5, by Ambassador-Suisun, by Electioneer; F. Isabell, Reedville, Mass.	550
Ahead, (trotter,) ch. g., 3, by Ambassador-Lowland Girl, by Legal Tender, Jr.; R. L. Montgomery	300
All Day, (trotter, trial, 2:12,) blk. g., 4, by Ambassador-Lowland Girl, by Legal Tender, Jr.; Anton Rinchler	1,550
Crafty, (pacer, 2:09¾,) b. m., 9 years, by Kentucky Wilkes-Argo, by Electioneer; B. H. Demarest, Boston	575
Bay Baron, (pacer, 2:12¾,) b. h., 10, by Baron Wilkes-Carrie Wilkes, by George Wilkes; Edward de Cernea	650
Nitalia, (trotter, 2:27¾,) b. m., 8, by Fieldmont-Edmora, by Jerome Eddy; Schlesinger & Co., Vienna, Austria	210
Ruth, (pacer, 2:26½,) b. m., 7, by Erin-M. Y. D., by Daniel Lambert; J. L. Crawford	420
Sans Souci, (trotter, 2:28¾,) ch. m., 6, by Sidney-Miss Roy, by Buccaneer; Johann Fleischman, Vienna, Austria	750
Victoria Vincent, (trotter,) f., by St. Vincent-Betty Gift, by Fairy Gift; J. Murphy	325
Diamond, (trotter, 2:24¾,) blk. g., 7, by Forrest Bismarck, dam by Doctor Herr; R. W. Cornelius	360
Nameless, (trotter, 2:23¾,) b. g., 4, by Fairy Gift-Kitty Lee, by Blue Bell; Capt. W. H. Boyce, Terre Haute, Ind.	725
Times-Herald, (trotter, 2:20¾,) b. g., 5, by Fairy Gift-Cassie McGregor, by Robert McGregor; D. B. Burnham	400
Sigma, Phi, (trotter, 2:25,) b. g., 4, by Fairy Gift-Daisy Blond, by Percy James; D. B. Burnham	375
Amlott, (trotter,) ch. g., 2, by Ambassador-Charlotte, by Nelson; Belle Meade Farm, N. J.	200
Viotta, (pacer, 2:10¾,) b. m., 6, by Jerome Eddy-Lu Wilkes, by Coronet; D. H. Nichols, Brooklyn	825
Lilla, (trotter, 2:20½,) b. m., 6, by Jerome Eddy-Olive Watson, by Rochester; Samuel Cahen	335
Kaltian, (pacer,) br. g., by Patchen Wilkes-Edlna, by Jerome Eddy; H. T. Estfall	215
Sport Eddy, (trotter, trial 2:27½,) b. g., 5, by Jerome Eddy-Olive Watson, by Rochester; Henry Smith	200
Forrester, (trotter, 2:19¾,) g. g., 9, by Abdallah Wilkes-Grace Forrest, by Mambrino Patchen; G. L. Wentz	300
Ella Eddy, (pacer, 2:12,) b. m., 7, by Jerome Eddy-Olive Watson, by Rochester; Belle Meade Farm	325
Bonnette, (trotter, trial 2:27¼,) b. m., 5, by Bonnie Wilkes-Bourbonette, by Bourbon Wilkes; M. Andros, Port Hope, Canada	310
Joe R., (trotter, 2:17¼,) br. g., 5, by Kirkdam, by Mambrino Paxoxy; Thomas McLaren	500
Brunella, (trotter, 2:22¾,) b. m., 5, by Amoskeag-Emma Wilkes, by Lyle Wilkes; A. Johnson	450
Sadie Pence, (pacer, 2:15¾,) br. m., 5, by Eagle Bird-Betsy Higgins, by Strathmore; John McGuire	400
Lou Duncan, (trotter, trial 2:23,) blk. m., 8, by Baron Wilkes-Lilly Ban, by Calliban; William Rockefeller	550
Token, (trotter, 2:12,) b. m., 9, by Onward-Alarm, by Almont; Edward de Cernea	650
Orangelander, (trotter, 2:16½,) br. h., 9, by Greenlander-Orange Girl, by Hambletonian; C. M. Creamer	500

LEXINGTON HORSE SALE.

Woodburn Thoroughbreds Fetch Lower Prices at Auction.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 24.—The sale of the Woodburn thoroughbreds by the Easton Company was well attended to-day, but prices ruled lower. The stock was beautifully bred, but in poor condition for a sale. The following brought $500 and over:

Imp. Hermence, 9, ch. s., by Isonomy-The Bails; O. H. Chenault	$1,000
Falsetto, 22, b. s., by Enquirer-Farfalletta	2,000
J. J. Douglas, Louisville	
Crucible, ch. m., by King Alfonso-Crucifix, with weanling, by Falsetto; J. J. Douglass	800
Pearl Thorn, ch. m., by Pat Malloy-Dolly Morgan; J. E. Madden	500
Trouba, ch. m., by Lisbon-Glenlinne; J. Beck Viley	500
Chestnut filly, by Onondaga-Bessie Hinkley; Ed A. Tipton	825
Chestnut filly, by Onondaga-Frederick's Pride; Bromley & Co.	550
Bay colt, by Wagner-Miss Barnes; Bromley & Co.	750
Chestnut colt, by Blue Eyes-Missive; O. Bradley	1,000
Bay colt, by Deceiver-Pattie Vaughan; A. Kahn	700
Chestnut colt, by Imp. Pirate of Penzance-Ray; W. A. Kahn	575

ROYAL STANDARD NO RINGER.

Chicago Horse Show Authorities' Charge Denied by the Stallion's Owners.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 24.—Graham Brothers, owners of the stallion Royal Standard, which the Chicago Horse Show authorities declare is a ringer, telegraphed the following reply from Claremont:

"Royal Standard, 3,918, record in Volume 9, English Hackney Stud Book; sire, Excelsior, 198; dam, Royal Lady, 379. The above is correct. He is no ringer."

George Pepper of Toronto, who had charge of the ring arrangements of the show, when asked if Royal Standard was a ringer, returned an emphatic negative. The horse shown by Graham Brothers was the genuine Royal Standard. There was no ringing or fraud of any kind, he declared.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

Pepper explained the circumstances as follows:

"Under the conditions governing the class of hackneys in which Royal Standard was exhibited, there was a clause requiring that all entries should be registered in the American Stud Book. He was not so registered, but was registered in the English Stud Book. When Graham Brothers forwarded their entry for Royal Standard to the Secretary of the Chicago Horse Show they inclosed a copy of the certificate from the English Stud Book. Their entry was accepted and Graham Brothers exhibited under these conditions, to which no objection was raised."

WELD FOURS' CLOSE RACE.

Won by Bancroft's Crew by a Narrow Margin on the Charles River.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 24.—The race of the Weld fours on the Charles River this afternoon proved to be one of the closest and fastest in the history of Harvard class races. The wind was very strong and so was the tide, both being in favor of the crews, who rowed over the one mile straightaway course. The time was five minutes flat.

The three crews rowed on even terms until almost the finish, when the Bancroft boat spurted ahead a distance of four seats, with Harding's crew second and Hodge's less than six feet behind as the finish line was crossed.

The race was decided apparently in the few finishing strokes, and neither crew showed any signs of distress.

The make-up of the winning crew was: Stroke, Hugh Bancroft; No. 3, E. James; No. 2, X. N. Morrill; bow, L. Nicholas.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 24.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Morinell won, Tiger Lilly second, Royal Nan third. Time—1:18¾.

SECOND R

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTIONS

The List of Guests Curtailed Out of Regard for Mrs. McKinley's Enfeebled Health.

NO TICKETS OF ADMISSION

Col. Bingham's Observations at Foreign Courts Brought in to Make the Events Fresh and Interesting—Four Sets of Invitations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Secretary Porter and Col. T. A. Bingham, the latter the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, on Monday stirred up quite a discussion by the announcement of the programme for the Winter receptions at the White House. The occasion for the warmth of the discussions was not the reduction in the number of the receptions or the shortening of the season, or yet the dropping of the Saturday afternoon reception to the public by the lady of the White House. For a brief time it appeared as if a proposed classification of the guests to be invited would provoke a most unpleasant controversy. The faintest breath of objection would have been arrested if it had been explained, as itmust be to account for a departure from ancient custom, that Mrs. McKinley, who is not sure that she will be able to endure the trying ordeal of the formal receptions, desired to have the number of guests at each restricted to not more than 1,500 persons. As custom had sanctioned the invitation of something like 8,000 persons, who were invited to all the receptions on one card, Secretary Porter was required to prescribe who should be honored with invitations to each of the four receptions. This was bound to be a difficult task. A look at the programme sent out will show how the division was made.

For many years—how many the writer cannot at present say—the custom from which Secretary Porter has decided to depart has been followed. At this time of the year the President sent invitations to the Congress, the Judiciary of the District, including, of course, the Supreme Court of the United States; the army and navy officers, and the representatives of the press. He made the first reception in honor of the Diplomatic Corps, and all the others invited were asked to meet the diplomatic personages. Next came the reception in honor of the Judiciary, and the diplomats and all the rest were asked to meet the Judges. A list of invitations made out on this plan, if all the invitations were acted upon, brought the same 8,000 men and women to the White House between 9 and 12 o'clock on four different evenings in about one month. Having regard for Mrs. McKinley's delicate health and the commands of her medical adviser, it was decided to cut down the list to not exceeding 1,500 invitations for any reception. If it could be made smaller without omitting to invite anybody hitherto invited, so much the better.

The experiment has been essayed of dropping from the list of persons to be invited to the first reception the Judges of the District Courts, the army and navy officers, and the press. Those who will be invited are the Diplomatic Corps, the Congress, and the Justices of the Supreme Court. It is estimated that 200 invitations will be required for all the diplomatic persons, perhaps fifty for the Supreme Court, and not less than 1,500 for the Congress. This will carry the number of guests, if all invited attend, up to about 1,800 at once, and if the members of the Congress ask for more than three of each, the house may have to shelter 2,000 or more, as there are always outsiders to be invited at the last moment, regardless of lists upon which the invitations are originally sent out. It is safe to assume, however, that Congress will not contribute more than 500 guests.

At the second reception, which will be extended to the Supreme Court and the Judiciary, the President and Mrs. McKinley will invite, besides the guests of honor, a part of the Congress and part of the press. This will be a small reception, less than half, probably, of the 1,500 fixed as the highest number of guests desired. The third reception, to the army and navy and marine corps, may be attended by still another part of the Congress and by another section of press representatives. A similar arrangement is to be made for the fourth reception. The Congress, it will be seen, is taken care of with particular respect, by being invited to the first reception, even at the risk of crowding it far beyond the limit to which it is desired to restrict its numbers.

The greatest interest has always been manifested in the first of the Winter receptions, that to the Diplomatic Corps. At that reception the turn-out of diplomatic persons has been large, the attendance of army and navy officers was considerable, and the Congress has appeared in quite as large numbers as it it ever appears at White House receptions. Barring the diplomatic and army and navy receptions and that to the Judiciary at the end of the list, the crowd has seldom been large. If it amounted only to 500 persons there was a crush at the door of the Red Room, growing out of common human eagerness and the difficulty of passing two converging throngs of people, coming forward in mass rather than in line, through a door four feet wide. At the crowded receptions this ordeal has been indecent.

The White House managers of the receptions have determined not to provide tickets of admission as a restraint upon persons not invited. To some persons who consider the plan adopted less likely to be popular and satisfactory than the invitations. The check of tickets of admission, issued with the invitation cards, it is answered that the President and Mrs. McKinley do not consider that the new classification has been invidious, and Secretary Porter says that on the contrary it has been arranged with the discriminating view of making each reception as fresh and interesting to all invited, and more comfortable to all because of the reduced attendance. Great reliance is placed upon the judgment of Col. Bingham, who has learned by his residence abroad, in Germany and other European countries, the practices of the Imperial and other Courts to secure the greatest degree of ease and order at such functions, to conduct the receptions with regard for the best Continental experience.

Hitherto one card of invitation asking the presence of the whole list of guests to all four receptions sufficed for the series. This season the White House clerks will be required to send out a set of invitations for each reception. A guest invited to the first is not, therefore, at liberty to attend the second, or the third or the fourth. It is probable that some restraint may be exercised at the door to take the place of the card of admission suggested but not adopted. It will be difficult to establish a rule of apparel, and it will not be safe to depend upon the assurances of venture-some transient visitors that they have invitations, but left them at their homes. The experiment is one that must be tried to determine its wisdom and acceptability, or its superiority to the custom that has been followed for many years.

KENTUCKY CAR HEATER BURSTS.

Several Persons Seriously Injured and the Coach Wrecked.

STURGIS, Ky., Nov. 24.—The steam heater in the rear coach of an Ohio Valley passenger train exploded near De Koven this morning. No one was killed. R. C. Watkins, traveling freight agent of the Illinois Central, had his leg broken and his face badly smashed. C. C. Cameron of Louisville was knocked senseless. J. E. Hanson of Louisville and F. A. Elscher of Evansville were slightly injured; Mrs. Mille Schamp of Hopkinsville, Ky., was badly burned, all her clothes being consumed. She was also struck in the head by flying timbers. Miss Lollo Reuss of Petersburg, Iowa, was slightly hurt. The coach is a total wreck. The injured were sent to Paducah.

$6 for Drowning the Dog.

Mrs. Kate Kunhold of 150 Essex Street, Jersey City, owned a small dog, which she valued highly. Her next door neighbor, Peter Reilly, took a dislike to the dog, which he styled a "yellow cur." This made Mrs. Kunhold angry and she denounced Reilly in vigorous language. In retaliation he tied a stone about the dog's neck and threw it into the Morris Canal. Mrs. Kunhold caused Reilly's arrest, and Police Justice Nevin fined him $1 and costs. The total tax was $6.

TAMMANY'S CHARITY FUND.

The Money and Coal to be Distributed by Charitable Organizations in Each District.

The charity fund of $20,000 set aside by Tammany Hall and the 1,000 tons of coal contributed by Nathan Straus will be divided equally among the Assembly districts of the city, beginning Dec. 11. This was decided upon at the meeting of the committee on distribution, held at the Fourteenth Street Wigwam at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The committee, with former Congressman J. H. G. Vehslage as Chairman, received and adopted the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of Seven, headed by Nathan Straus, to which the duty of preparing a plan had been delegated. The plan finally agreed upon provides for apportioning the $20,000 of money and the 1,000 tons of coal in exactly equal amounts to the thirty-five Assembly districts of the city and the annexed district.

The actual distribution of the money and coal will be intrusted to the various charitable organizations of the respective districts, without regard to sect or denomination, and where a district has no such organization, to the churches therein. The member of the Committee on Distribution for each district will co-operate with the agencies selected to disburse the fund in his territory and settle any questions that may arise in connection with it.

The entire benefaction will be turned over to these various societies on Dec. 10, and the distribution will begin the next day. The share of each district will be $555, and fifty tickets calling for half a ton of coal each. The intention is that the charity shall reach those who need it most, in ample time to carry out the idea expressed by Mr. Croker in moving the appropriation of giving the poor "a good, solid, happy Christmas."

The members of the committee announce that the money and coal will be bestowed absolutely without discrimination on account of politics, color, race or creed. They apprehend no trouble in finding worthy objects, as applications have already begun to pour in.

SO SMITH LEFT THE ROOM.

A Sergeant Major at a Salvation Army Wedding Threw Rice at the Bride and Bridegroom and Was Ordered Out.

The venerable practice of throwing rice at newly-married persons has at last received an official rebuke. This unheard-of incident occurred at the Salvation Army barracks on Washington Street, Brooklyn, where Sergt. Major Mary Elizabeth Woolsey was united in marriage to Comrade James Frank Tweedale. The ceremony was performed by Lieut. Col. Brewer, and was in the usual Salvation Army form. Everything went off well, the bride and groom gave their answers stoutly, and the bride blushed in accordance with precedent. At the close, Lieut. Col. Brewer solemnly said, "I pronounce you man and wife."

Then up rose Sergeant Major Smith, in the audience. With a stentorian, "Hallelujah!" he swung his right arm. Swish! went a shower of rice over the heads of the bride and groom. The groom involuntarily put, up his right arm in a posture of defense, and some of the rice struck Col. Brewer in the face. The latter turned, crimson with indignation, and, pointing his finger at the jubilant Smith, shouted:

"I particularly requested that there be no rice throwing. Now I particularly request that young man to leave the room."

Smith's face turned scarlet, and he gasped as if trying to find words to protest.

"Leave the room!" thundered Col. Brewer, and the Sergeant Major slunk out amid the pitying glances of the audience.

PREACHER WEDS A BIGAMIST.

The Rev. Willis Jordan Denounces His Wife from the Pulpit.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Nov. 24.—In the District Court here to-day a divorce was granted to the Rev. Willis Jordan, pastor of the Christian Church at Candy, from his wife, Ada Jordan. The case appears on the docket under the peculiar title of Willis Jordan vs. Ada Miller, called Ada Jordan. The Rev. Mr. Jordan caused a sensation by publicly denouncing his wife from the pulpit on Sunday. He declared in his speech that he had been victimized by the bold adventuress with whom he had become infatuated. He said he had married her, but had since found out that she was at the time married to another man; that he had been deceived and would sue for a divorce.

THE NEW HALL OF RECORDS.

Engineer McLean Will Report Tomorrow on the Architect's Plans.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment will take action to-morrow in the matter of the new Hall of Records. The delay complained of, Mayor Strong said yesterday, has been more apparent than real. The plans prepared by John R. Thomas, the architect, have been in the hands of Col. McLean, Engineer of the Finance Department, since Monday.

It was because Mr. Thomas feared delay, the Mayor said, that the impression had gone abroad that he was late with the plans. Two weeks before he was ready for them he asked the Mayor to have the printing of the specifications hurried through. When they were done it took him fifteen days to complete the plans.

By sending the plans to Col. McLean direct, instead of through the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, several days' time have been saved. The plans are to be reported to-morrow, and if they are approved, preparations for awarding the contracts will be made at once, and the actual work will be begun.

The tenants of the property on Centre and Chambers Streets to be condemned to make room for the new building were notified some time ago to move out. One or two of them have already moved and others are preparing to do so. The usual delays incidental to legal proceedings are being overcome as rapidly as the Corporation Counsel's Office can handle them.

Mayor Strong is desirous that all the preliminaries be completed and the work of construction be fairly started before the end of the year.

MATRIMONIAL FEAT IN READING

Ludwig Lushi Weds Five Days After His First Intended Jilts Him.

READING, Penn., Nov. 24.—Ludwig Lushi of this city has proved conclusively that he is not easily daunted by little obstacles in the way of any feat he has determined to accomplish. Some time ago Ludwig, who is forty-one, rather handsome, and with features that indicate a determined character, concluded that he had remained in single blessedness long enough and he looked about for a wife.

Frances Naturzi, a petite brunette, who had just passed her nineteenth Summer, attracted Ludwig's attentions, and, in a short time, their engagement was announced and elaborate preparations were made for the wedding. They went to the Register's office in this city, secured a license for the marriage, and the day for their union was set. Bridegroom and bride appeared happy in contemplation of their coming marriage, and a bomb thrown into Lushi's apartment at his boarding house would have created no less consternation than the arrival of a message, several hours before the time set for the marriage, from the prospective bride announcing that she never could marry him, and inclosed the wedding ring. After recovering from his astonishment, Ludwig soon began to take the situation philosophically, and, without seeking an explanation he looked the field over for another to take the errant one's place.

Within five days from the date of his unexpected disappointment he made the acquaintance of Josephine Guzielles, courted, and married her, the wedding being solemnized to-day in St. Mary's Catholic Church, this city. Lushi to-day received a letter from his first fiancée, from Buffalo, asking him to come on there and she would marry him. His reply was mailed to-day in the shape of marked copies of the Reading newspapers giving accounts of his wedding to the fair Josephine.

Hungaria Ladies' Aid Society.

The charity entertainment and ball of the Hungaria Ladies' Aid Society will be held next Sunday at 8 P. M. at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Fifty-eighth Street and Third Avenue. Weber and Fields, Sam Bernard, (by reouest of Mrs. Weber, who is a member of the Hungaria Ladies' Aid Society,) John Kelly, Baby Lilly, Vesta Tilley and the singers Roland and Fenton will appear.

RIOT IN THE REICHSRATH

A Motion Regarding the Czech Language Precipitates a Scene of Wild Disorder.

PFEROCHE NEARLY STRANGLED

Another Stabbed in the Hand and One Man's Collar Bone Broken—Premier Badeni Looks On the Proceedings with a Sneer.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—The members of the lower house of the Reichsrath to-day excelled themselves in producing the most disgraceful scene yet witnessed in that branch of Parliament. The turbulence resulted from a motion that only one of a number of similar petitions against the ordinance making the Czech language co-ordinate with the German in Bohemia should be read and printed.

This order of the Government has been the basis of the many uproarious scenes which have been described in these dispatches for a number of weeks past, although the question of renewing the compact between Austria and Hungary, provisionally, at least, has been mixed up in all the bitter feeling manifested by the German and anti-German elements.

The members of the Left Party protested to-day uproariously against the motion referred to, stigmatizing it as "oppressive and illegal." Finally the members of the lower house became so disorderly that the President of that body, Dr. Abrahamovics, was once more compelled to suspend the sitting, and he soon afterward left the House.

The departure of President Abrahamovics was the signal for a scene of the wildest disorder. Dr. Wolff, the German Nationalist leader, clambered up into the President's tribune, seized a heavy bell and swung it to and fro, materially increasing the disorder prevailing. The bell, however, was almost immediately wrenched from Dr. Wolff's hand by Deputy Potock. While this incident was in progress challenges to fight duels and showers of billingsgate and other insults were exchanged on all sides, until the interior of the house in every way resembled an inferno.

A number of Young Czechs and Poles made a rush for the President's tribune and attempted to tear Dr. Wolff down from the position which he occupied, but they in turn were attacked by a number of Leftists, and a disgraceful scrimmage was the result. But this was only the beginning of the fighting. During the preliminary scuffling some of the Young Czechs struck Dr. Wolff, and this caused such an uproar that a regular pitched battle with fisticuffs followed, lasting for about a quarter of an hour.

Herr Schoenerer, the leader of a section of the German Opposition, caught hold of and brandished over his head one of the Ministers' armchairs, which was evidently about to hurl it at the heads of his immediate opponents, when he was seized and disarmed by Herr Hagenhofer.

By this time the disorder was of such a nature that even the public in the galleries cried "Shame!" upon the fighting, swearing, and mud-slinging Deputies. The Polish member, Herr Polaczy, rushed upon another member, Herr Pferoche, and was nearly strangling him, when Pferoche, on the impulse of the moment, drew a penknife from his pocket and opened it, but he was disarmed by a colleague before any further harm was done. Herr Pferoche was by that time so exhausted and clothing he had received at the hands of Herr Polacz and was so overcome with excitement that he fainted, still further adding to the sensation.

At this moment President Abrahamovics returned to the House, but, after repeated and vain efforts to quell the disorder prevailing, he closed the sitting of the House. In so doing, the President said:

"In view of the acts of violence which have occurred in the House to-day, I consider it my duty to close this sitting. Will those members who are willing to give me the names of the violent members please come to my cabinet."

President Abrahamovics was greeted with cries of "Polish scoundrel!" "Swindler!" and "Blackguard!" One Deputy was stabbed in the hand; another had his collarbone broken; a third received a severe scalp wound.

Count Badeni, the Premier, with a sneer on his face, watched the combat throughout. Herr Wolf declared that he would bring his revolver to the next sitting.

Several members of the House accepted the invitation of the President, and, as a result, it is believed that Herren Schoenerer, Wolff, and Pferoche will be arrested upon the charge of fighting in public.

The House will meet again to-morrow.

Late to-night the Cabinet Council is discussing the situation, and it is believed that a dissolution is the only practicable outcome.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The correspondent of a London paper, describing the scene, says: "Herr Wolf received the worst treatment. He was struck in the head a dozen times. Blows rained upon his face; the bell was thrown at him; his clothes were torn. As often as he got up he was knocked off his feet.

"Suddenly during the melée a fierce shriek was heard, and a knife was seen flying towards the Leftists. It fell upon Dr. Gessoann, whose hand was wounded. It was wrested from Herr Pfersche by Herr Lemisch, who hrew it across the heads of the Deputies.

"Another scream rang through the House, Herr Pfersche had been siezed by the throat. Count von der Lille emptied a glass of water over the combatants with a view of separating them. he Police Commissioner, with fifteen men, summoned by the President, appeared just as the President was closing the sitting."

A YOUNG RUSSIAN TRAVELER.

Boy Eight Years Old Journeying from Hamburg to Illinois Alone.

Stephen Stimelsky, a sturdy little Russian traveler, aged eight years, arrived in the steerage of the steamship Balatia yesterday, having traveled all alone from Hamburg. He intends going on to Galucia, Ill., to his parents.

Stimelsky, Sr., some time ago left his native town in Western Russia, and, coming to America, kept steadily at work on a farm at Galucia until he had accumulated sufficient money to send for his wife and two children.

When Mrs. Stimelsky a few weeks ago arrived in Hamburg on her long journey westward, she found she had money but for the passage of herself and one child. So Stephen was left at a charitable institution and the mother and youngest child came on. As soon as money enough was procured the parents sent for the youthful hostage to fortune, and he is completing his journey.

CONFERENCE OF NEWSDEALERS.

They Discuss Ways and Means for Self-Protection.

A well-attended meeting of the New York Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective and Benevolent Association was held last night at their rooms, Forty-first Street and Eighth Avenue. The society is just now working to find ways and means to stop the selling of magazines by department stores below cost. A motion made by Julius Stern was carried appointing a committee of two to ascertain why the price was omitted from the cover of Harper's Magazine for December. The newsdealers think that if the price were on the cover the department stores would not undersell them.

A discussion concerning the expected reduction in price of Leslie's Weekly and Truth aroused considerable interest, the general opinion being that both the publisher and newsdealer would suffer by the move. The local association consists of 800 members, and the total number of newsdealers in the city is estimated to be 5,000. A vigorous canvass for new members was advocated last night, and each member was appointed a committee of one to induce his fellow-dealer to join the organization.

Fell Six Stories and May Die.

John Kane, twenty-three years old, living on East Avenue, Long Island City, fell six stories in the new Doscher sugar refinery, in that city, last night. Kane and George Roberts ascended to the seventh story to attend to some fires. The flooring had not been put down. Kane started to crawl across the timbers, and lost his footing. He shot down to the second story, where he struck some cross beams. He rebounded, and slipped through the beams and landed upon those of the first floor. It is thought Kane cannot recover.

ANTI-PLATT CONFERENCE

Independent Republicans of Many Districts to Hold One Monday Night.

TO DISCUSS PLANS OF ACTION

The Brookfield Proposition to be Considered—Reports of Efforts for Harmony in the Twenty-first District.

The Republicans who are engineering the revolt against the Platt organization in this city report constant accessions to their ranks, many of them from unexpected quarters, and the leaders of the movement said yesterday that there was prospect for an early alliance of the anti-Platt forces.

A conference of committees from a number of districts which have taken action in response to the initiative of James Yereance and his associates in the Twenty-ninth district will be held Monday night. Regular committees, already appointed by largely attended meetings, will be present from the Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth Assembly Districts, and representatives are expected from the Fifth, Nineteenth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-first Districts. These committees have been asked to come prepared with suggestions for the best course to be pursued to accomplish the desired reform of the Republican Party in this city, whether by working inside or outside the organization. The conference will consider all these plans and adopt that which it decides to be most feasible.

The Monday night meeting will also consider the proposition of the Republican organization of the City and County of New York, led by William Brookfield and Gen. Wager Swayne, to turn over their organization, with its entire enrollment, to the new movement. The Brookfield people will hold a meeting on Tuesday night, and, while Mr. Yereance and his associates decline to say what they will do, it is considered more than likely that the consolidation of the two movements with a common end will be announced that night. The gentlemen acting with Mr. Yereance admit that they are favorably impressed with the broad and liberal spirit shown by the Brookfield people and they say they cannot afford to ignore the 20,000 voters which, it is claimed, are already enrolled with that organization.

Mr. Yereance yesterday repudiated as utterly untrue and without foundation the report that he was a candidate for the official leadership of the proposed new organization. He had been forced into taking an active part in the movement for the purification of the party through his membership in the County Committee, he said, and he did not desire and was not a candidate for any office or any place in any present or prospective organization.

Conferences of the Twenty-first.

It is reported that the Republican leaders are trying to settle the factional fight in the Twenty-first Assembly District. Senator John Ford called on Senator Platt at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and discussed with him, it is said, the anti-organization movement in the district, led by James S. Barcus. At 5 o'clock Abraham Gruber, leader of the district, and Silas C. Croft, saw Senator Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and later County Chairman Quigg also went to Room 280. It is said that the Twenty-first District situation was talked over. After these leaders had gone Senator Ford, Mr. Barcus, Philip Block, and James W. Cayan conferred with the Senator. Last night it was denied that any settlement of the controversy had been reached. It was predicted by some politicians that if the fight is taken into the primaries Barcus will defeat Gruber for leadership.

Mr. Barcus's contest is in part, against the re-election of Chairman Quigg and the continuance of Gruber as leader of the Twenty-first. It is said that Mr. Barcus and his anti-organization associates have been assured of the support of several district leaders in their fight against the County Chairman. It is further said that Louis F. Payn, George W. Aldridge, and other up-State leaders advised Senator Platt to retire Quigg, but that the Senator refused to do so.

At a special meeting of the Fourth Assembly District Republican Association last night, at 280 East Broadway, resolutions indorsing the leadership of Senator Platt, Chairman Quigg, and Edward Lauterbach were adopted. John J. Collins presided.

The Republican Club of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District met last night at 249 East Eighty-first Street. Brief addresses were made by Lemuel E. Quigg, Silas C. Croft, Abraham Gruber, J. H. Gunner, Lucian H. Bonheur, and Philip Doblin. Others present were Edward Lauterbach, Simon Gavan, and Col. Fred D. Grant. The club will give a "Condolence Banquet" tomorrow night in the Café Brunning, 170 East Eightieth Street.

STEAMERS FOR THE YUKON.

Alaska Commercial Company Orders Four Vessels in Anticipation of a Big Rush in the Spring.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Nov. 24.—Capt. Niebauer, General Manager Wilson, and Superintendent Schloos of the Alaska Commercial Company, were here to-day, negotiating with Capt. E. J. Haward for the building of four steel steamers for the Yukon River.

General Manager Wilson says that the people in the East and Middle West have really but a faint conception of the great number of persons who will join the rush to the Klondike next Spring, and that the rush to the gold fields of California was nothing to what the wild stampede to the Klondike will be.

Already thousands of people in every State are getting ready for the trip. His advice to these prospectors is that they go prepared to withstand the rigors of the following Winter, especially as there will be no reason to fear a scarcity of food.

Mr. Wilson left to-night for New York, but will return in a few days. The boats to be built in Jeffersonville, Ind., will be shipped to the mouth of the Yukon and there put together.

MADMAN LEAPS FROM A TRAIN.

Passenger Who Became Insane on Santa Fe Road Lost in Mojave Desert.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 24.—A. R. Roberts, a passenger on the Santa Fé Overland, bound for San Francisco, became suddenly insane on Monday and labored under the hallucination that he was being pursued by enemies. Sympathizing passengers took charge of him, but he became worse, and yesterday morning, while the train was crossing the Mojave desert, jumped through a car window and escaped in the darkness.

The train was stopped and a search made for him without avail. A gang of railway workers has been sent in search of him. He comes from the East, but nothing is known of his antecedents.

EX-GOVERNOR'S SON INSOLVENT.

Oliver W. Marshall, a son of the ex-Governor of Colorado, was examined yesterday in supplementary proceedings on a judgment held against him by Malcolm C. Anderson for $1,156.46, obtained last April before Judge McCarthy in the City Court.

Four years ago Anderson and Marshall were partners in the money-brokerage business, with offices in the Mills Building. Anderson went to Europe for several months. Upon his return he found the offices stripped of all furniture, and a desk which he had left in the care of Marshall in the hands of the landlord, who held it and a note signed by Marshall for rent due. He instituted criminal proceedings against his former partner, but the case was dropped.

Then Anderson began civil proceedings and obtained judgment. At the examination yesterday Marshall testified that he lived at 77 West Fifty-second Street, and had previously stopped at the Hotel Majestic. He said he owned some stock in a gold mining company in Colorado, but did not know its value. He could not remember how much it cost him to live at the Majestic. His mother, he said, sent him enough money for his board and lodging, but he did not know how much she had sent him the last time, or when he had received the amount. He also testified to having been to Europe in the interest of one E. W. Holden, but who Holden was, how much he received from him for services, or how much he expected to receive, he could not say. The examination then closed.

ADDRESS TO POPULISTS.

Middle-of-the-Road National Committee States What It Stands For—Conference Called.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—The National Organization Committee, representing the Middle-of-the-Road faction of the Populist Party, this afternoon gave out the following address as having been unanimously adopted by the committee:

"Recognizing the importance of active and aggressive work to the end of lining up all reform forces for future campaigns, we, the National Organization Committee of the People's Party, hereby call a meeting of said committee at the Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., for Jan. 12, 1898. To the end of restoring perfect harmony in the ranks of the party and effecting a more compact organization we respectfully invite the National Committee of the People's Party to meet with us in conference on the above date, appealing to their patriotic sense of duty to aid us in restoring to its once splendid estate our party organization.

"Feeling it due to the members of the People's Party to outline the objects of this call, we submit the following:

"We recommend the holding of a National nominating convention on the first Wednesday in April, 1898.

"We recommend the holding of State conventions at which delegates to the National convention shall be chosen on the third Wednesday in March, 1898.

"We recommend that nominations of Congressmen be delayed until after the holding of the National convention.

"We recommend that the platform on which the contest for 1898 and 1900 be waged should embody the following propositions:

"1. Absolute paper money, based upon every commodity and resource of the Nation, a full legal tender and receivable for dues to the United States.

"2. Free coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio; the coin debts of the United States payable in either at the option of the Government.

"3. All money to be issued by the Government and paid out direct to the people for services rendered, or to be loaned to them at a low rate of interest on safe security, and without the intervention of private banks, provided that the volume of the currency shall not exceed $50 per capita.

"4. Government ownership and operation or railroads, telegraph and telephone lines.

"5. The opposition to alien ownership and holding of land for speculative purposes.

"6. Opposition to court-made law.

"7. Opposition to trusts.

"8. We especially recommend the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate."

SENATOR CANTOR ON EXCISE.

He Outlines the Sort of Legislation the Democrats Will Urge.

Senator Jacob A. Cantor, who is the recognized leader of the Democratic side in the Legislature, yesterday outlined his idea of the sort of excise legislation the Democratic minority will endeavor to put through the Legislature this Fall. "My idea of the course to be pursued," he said, "is to repeal the Raines law and pass a measure which will recognize the differences of conditions existing in the country and in the city and give to each the sort of restrictive legislation it needs and demands. I would allow the cities the liberty they want, but I would not impose objectionable legislation upon the country districts.

"I am in favor of reviving the old system of local excise boards, so as to localize the responsibility of the excise officials. The present system creates a huge and costly machine which easily lends itself to the selfish purposes of political bosses. The plan of local boards puts in people in every community in charge of their own excise affairs, and is in accord with the principle of local self-government to which the Democratic Party is pledged."

Senator Cantor said the next session of the Legislature would be of vast importance to the Democratic Party, as it would largely fix the issues of the next State campaign. The Democrats would push legislation for better excise laws, for cheaper gas, and for the suppression of trusts, he said. They would pursue a middle-of-the-road course and would make no alliance with any other party or faction. If they were wise in their legislative course, he believed that the election of a Democratic Governor in 1898 was inevitable.

He said that it had not yet been determined who would lead the Democratic minority in the Assembly. This question would be settled, he explained, at a conference of Senators and Assemblymen-elect, to be held in this city at an early date. Among the possible leaders are Assemblymen Finn, Trainor, Green, Donnelly, and Palmer of Schoharie. It is regarded as settled in advance, however, that the leader will be from this city, and Mr. Palmer is generally considered practically out of the race.

DIDN'T WANT TO BE PARDONED.

Negro Who Has Served 14 Years in Prison Fears Winter's Cold.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 24.—Frank Jackson, a negro, who was sent to the penitentiary from St. Charles County in September, 1883, for twenty years, for criminal assault, has served fourteen years, and is the oldest prisoner in point of service in the penitentiary.

To-day, when Gov. Stephens asked the Warden to bring him the negro who had served longest in the institution, Jackson was brought up. He was asked if he would like to be pardoned for Thanksgiving, and replied that he would not, giving as his reason that he did not want to be let loose in the Winter time without money or anything to do.

MAY TAP THE GOLD REGIONS.

Report that Duluth and Iron Range R. R. Will Be Extended to Rainy Lake.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 24.—The action of the Directors of the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad, who met here to-day, in voting to increase the capital stock from $3,000,000 to $10,000,000, is believed by some to indicate a purpose on the part of John D. Rockefeller to embark in the enterprise of developing Rainy Lake gold regions lying on the American and Canadian borders.

A part of this increase, it is said, will be devoted to an extension of the road northward to these regions. The Directors were inclined to deny that any such move was contemplated, although they admitted that the officers of the road had been approached in regard to the matter of building such an extension.

Canadian Pacific Projects.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—The Canadian Pacific Railroad will apply at the next session of Parliament for an act authorizing it to construct a railway between Minnehaha Lake and Upper Manitoba Lake, and one between Cedar Lake and Manitou Sound, an arm of Rainy Lake, these being portions of a route between Wabigoon and Rainy Rivers.

TOLLGATE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 24.—The free turnpike Anarchists in Kentucky are to be called to time. Gov. Bradley and the Sinking Fund Commissioners after a long session to-day, decided to send word to the Judges of Nicholas, Jessamine, and other counties, where the raiders have been active, and where the State has an interest in the turnpikes.

The County Judges will be directed to immediately replace the toll gates on all the turnpikes in which the State has an interest, and to exact toll from every one who passes. If the County Judge is unable to do this, militia will be ordered out, and the gates will be protected. The cost of the guard to be charged to the county.

It is freely predicted, especially in Nicholas and Jessamine Counties, that militia will be necessary to protect the gates, and even then it is feared there may be a conflict. In both counties the raiders are organized.

Thrown from a Carriage and Hurt.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Mrs. John W. Curtis of 80 Eighth Avenue, New York, was injured at Pelham to-day. She has been visiting her brother-in-law, Edward M. Curtis, of Rochelle Park. This morning she was driving through Pelham and the horses took fright at a trolley car, and swinging around, tried to run up an embankment. The carriage upset and Mrs. Curtis and the coachman were thrown out. Mrs. Curtis was picked up unconscious by some of the passengers from the trolley car. She had a scalp wound. She was taken to a house nearby and attended by Dr. Fleming. She recovered sufficiently by this afternoon to be sent to her brother-in-law's home. She is improving, and no serious results are expected. The coachman escaped with some severe bruises.

ONE BANK'S BIG DEPOSITS

National City's Immense Accumulation of Capital Arouses Talk in Wall Street.

EIGHTY MILLIONS ON DEPOSIT

Figures That Interest Bankers—Largest Aggregation of Deposits of All Banks of Discount in This Country.

In one of the most unpretentious looking banking offices in Wall Street there has been within the last few months a growth of business so extraordinary that it has aroused the liveliest interest on the part of the down-town bankers and of financiers generally. The National City Bank, which in May last absorbed the Third National Bank, now has about $80,000,000 of net deposits. On Monday, Nov. 22, the gross deposits of this bank amounted to $111,000,000 in round numbers, and the bank's credit balance at the New York Clearing House was $8,537,811. The unusual volume of last Monday's business is shown by the fact that the National City Bank had on that day sent to the Clearing House checks on other banks aggregating $30,817,475, and the amount of the checks sent to the Clearing House by other banks for collection from the National City Bank was $22,279,663. This day's transactions included the check for about $13,650,000 which formed part of the payment to the Government for the Union Pacific Railroad.

These figures are surprisingly large even for Wall Street to contemplate. An aggregation of net deposits amounting to $80,000,000 in a single bank is extremely uncommon. Such a sum of deposits in a bank of discount is unprecedented in this country. This great accumulation of business by the National City Bank has caused a flutter in down-town banking circles. Naturally, some of the banks feel its effects in a diminution of their own business. Rumors of prospective consolidations of comparatively weak banks have been many of late, and the figures of the officially published bank statements begin to tell significant tales. Like the cumulative rolling of a snowball through a field of moist snow, the phenomenal growth of the National City Bank attracts capital from the lesser banks.

When the consolidation of the National City and the Third National was effected last Spring the first-named institution had, in round numbers, $37,000,000 of deposits and the Third National had $12,000,000, making a total of a little less than $50,000,000. By energetic business methods the managers of the consolidated institution have increased its deposits more than $30,000,000 within six months. Part of this success, other bankers say, is due to the offer of the enlarged National City Bank to pay 2 per cent. interest on all deposits. When asked to what particular influence or effort they attribute their success, the managers of this thriving institution quote the maxim, "Success begets success."

James Stillman is President and A. Barton Hepburn, who was at the head of the absorbed Third National, is one of the Vice Presidents of the National City Bank. There are a few more than 100 employes, and the banking office is an exceedingly long and narrow room at 52 Wall Street. Absence of display and red-tapeism characterize the officers of this bank. In an open space not more than sixteen or eighteen feet square are desks of the President, Vice Presidents, and cashier. Persons who have real business with any one of these officers have no trouble in reaching him. Although the bulk of the deposits in this bank is so great, the number of depositors is not uncommonly large, being less than 3,000. The list of depositors, however, includes some important financial concerns, among them being the Standard Oil Company, two or three big trust companies, a great life insurance company, and some rich railroad corporations. The connection between the dominant interest in the Lackawanna Railroad and this bank is close, and Samuel Sloan, President of the railroad company, is a Director of the bank. J. P. Morgan & Co. do a great deal of business through the National City Bank, as also do some large foreign houses. The United States Government, too, is a large depositor there.

An officer of the National City Bank said yesterday that although several millions of dollars in actual cash were kept in the vaults of the institution, the larger proportion of the bank's gold and greenbacks was converted as a matter of convenience into certificates issued by the Clearing House and certificates issued by the Sub-Treasury. For instance, gold is deposited in the vaults of the Clearing House, and Clearing House certificates are taken therefor, these certificates being good only for use by the banks. Surplus greenbacks are taken to the Sub-Treasury and exchanged for currency certificates of the denominations of $5,000 and $10,000. These currency certificates are convenient in facilitating settlements between banks, but they would be only so much printed paper in the hands of any person or institution not a member of the Clearing House Association. The use of the Clearing House certificates issued for gold deposited makes the settlement of balances between the banks cheaper as well as easier than if the coin was passed back and forth. It costs $1 per $100,000 to cart gold, and to have cleared the National City Clearing House balance last Monday would have cost that bank $85 had the gold actually been delivered. The delivery was made in certificates, however, and there was no expense.

The check of the Union Pacific Railroad Reorganization Committee for $13,645,250 was the largest that has as yet passed through the National City Bank. This institution is the chief depository of Union Pacific funds in this transaction with the Government.

Conservative bankers in this city are viewing with deep interest the remarkable concentration of capital in the National City Bank and several predict that such an abnormal development in one quarter will disturb the conditions governing the business of other New York banks.

FAIR MINSTRELS AT MT. VERNON

Some Opposition to Giving the Burnt-Cork Performance.

The Snow Drop Minstrels, the organization of young women of Mount Vernon which evolved itself out of the very successful minstrel entertainment given some time ago in aid of the organ funds of Holy Trinity Church, gave another entertainment last night. It was not so great a success as the first performance. The show itself was, if anything, better, but owing to the opposition developed, some of the young ladies in the original cast had to drop out, and many who supported the first play withdrew their patronage from the second.

The most noticeable of the young women absentees was Miss Eva Graham, daughter of the Rev. S. T. Graham of Holy Trinity Church. Those who opposed the young women giving entertainments wrote to Bishop Potter, and while they did not obtain his disapproval of the affair, made much of it. As the entertainment was given last night in aid of the Catholic Church, a few dropped out. Some of Father Flynn's girls made up for the absentees, and the performers were also helped out by Charles Somerville and Herbert Wilson, who were announced as chaperons. Among the young ladies who blackened their faces and took part were Miss Blanche Martin, the Misses Tilly, Miss Alice Finnegan, Miss Curtis, Miss Gussie Gehle, and Miss Nona Tetaz.

Benefit for St. Mark's Hospital.

Final arrangements for the charity concert in aid of St. Mark's Hospital, at the Metropol

The New York Times.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—1999—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
DORIS'S WINTER CIRCUS—2:00 and 8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—A Marriage of Convenience—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Beau Brummell—8:30. Matinée.—The Devil's Disciple—2:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Cumberland '61—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—Magic, Mirth, Mystery, Mimicry—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—What Happened to Jones—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A Stranger in New York—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Cooing Dove—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:15. Matinée—2:10.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
MANHATTAN—His Little Dodge—A Close Shave—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings—Day and Evening.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—9:30 A. M. to 11 P. M.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—8:30.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 25, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE ADMINISTRATION WILL FIGHT.

The speech of Secretary GAGE on Tuesday evening was frank, determined, and aggressive. It was in effect and in intent a declaration by the Administration that it will instantly take up the fight for currency reform and press it with might and main. He puts absolutely aside the "conservative" objection to agitation because, the conditions being what they are, "agitation is the highest conservatism." It is not a question whether we shall let "well enough alone," but whether we shall let bad enough alone. Naturally, he did not give even the outlines of his own recommendations to Congress; but he pointed clearly the direction they will take, and he expressed his profound confidence in the result.

Meanwhile, the President has a plan, and a simple one. It is to repeal so much of the act of May 31, 1878, as requires that "United States legal tender notes redeemed or received into the Treasury shall be paid out again and kept in circulation," and to add a single provision that redeemed notes shall not be paid out except in exchange for gold. If it be found that support can be obtained for this measure from silver Republicans by retiring all banknotes and Government notes under $10, then this will be included in the Administration plan.

The great merit of this proposition is that it is a substantial, positive step in the right direction. In the elections of last year the mandate of the people was clearly given to the party placed in power to put the currency on a sound and firm basis, and very much of the deep discontent shown by the elections of this year was due to the absolute neglect of this mandate. The plan which the President is said to have decided upon is a tardy but real effort to comply with the wish of the country.

The clause of the act of 1878 which requires that the United States notes shall perpetually be reissued and kept in circulation was a part of the shameful and cowardly concession made by both the great parties to the inflationist faction for purely political reasons. It was entirely indefensible by any argument founded on the public interest and was, in effect, a repeal of an essential feature of the Resumption act of 1875. Its necessary effect was to place public confidence in the currency—which is the basis of public and private credit—at the mercy of accidental events. At any moment when the Treasury was not in possession of ample surplus revenues and a large reserve, any serious financial disturbance created a drain on the Treasury gold which it had no means to meet. The fact that it had no such means intensified the disturbance; the demand for gold increased; the needs of the Treasury compelled it to pay out the notes redeemed; these were presented over and again, and the only safety lay in resort to loans which were not recognized as clearly authorized and which themselves were a source of disturbance. This is precisely what happened at incalculable cost to the country's interests, public and private, and what under the existing system is bound to happen again whenever like conditions exist.

The plan attributed to Mr. MCKINLEY will do away with this danger. Certainly it is very far from making the currency what it should be, but it is a great step in advance, and it will make further action much easier. Its practical effect is to make the $346,000,000 of legal tender notes actually and in fact as well as professedly gold notes. There is plenty of gold now in the Treasury to meet any possible demand for redemption, and as under the plan every dollar redeemed must remain in the Treasury until a gold dollar is offered for it it will be practicable to calculate the demand for gold and to provide for it with entire certainty. And the plan has the very great merit that every one can understand it. It covers one single point. The President says: "Let us now simply make the notes of the Government actually and always payable on demand in gold, and then we can consider at our convenience all other problems connected with the currency." That is a common-sense proposition which admits of no confusion or misapprehension, the effect of which is perfectly plain, and which appeals to the intelligence and honesty of every class in the community. Mr. E. V. SMALLEY, who through The Evening Post announces this as the President's plan, is confident that it may be carried through at the next session. It can be if anything can be, but whether this be possible or not the supreme duty of the President is to make the fight. Sooner or later it will be won, and the sooner and stouter the fight is made the more sure the victory.

THE SPANISH BOULANGER.

It is quite plain that Gen. WEYLER is aware of the political function of "a man on horseback" at critical periods, and that he believes that such a critical period is coming for Spain. He seems to be deliberately putting himself in view in order not to be overlooked when the crisis arrives.

It used to be supposed, from the time of the Roman Republic to a few years ago, that it was only a General successful in a foreign or civil war who had any chance of arriving at a dictatorship. But it has lately been discovered that military success is not necessary to enable a soldier to appear as a savior of society. Although Marshal MACMAHON doubtless made as good a figure as any other French commander in the Franco-German war, he was beaten like all the rest. But this did not prevent him from becoming the President of the republic. As for Gen. BOULANGER, who seems to be Gen. WEYLER'S immediate prototype and model, he gained no sort of distinction in the war. He did, however, establish a very firm hold on the army in his conduct of the Ministry of War, and his popularity in the army was the greater part, at least it was the nucleus, of the political capital which for some years he worked so assiduously and so successfully.

Gen. WEYLER has not even that kind of claim. Indeed it is impossible to discover any plausible claim that he has for the career of a political pretender, upon which, however, he seems to be fairly launched. With the really creditable part of the Spanish campaign in Cuba, the equipment, mobilization, and transportation of so vast an army by so poor a nation, he has had nothing whatever to do. His employment of this vast force has been disgracefully incompetent. With an army under his command amounting to more than a tenth of the number of the Cuban people, he has come no nearer conquering Cuba than his predecessor came. Certainly he has never attained any military success that would justify political pretensions, and his "war record" in general is a record of failure. It is true that he has done much more in the way of devastating the island than his predecessor did, after allowance is made for the ruinous effect of time in the continuance of such a struggle. Indeed, he avows that devastation has been his policy. It is painful to think that his hatred of the Cubans is the source of such popularity as he enjoys in Spain, but the evidence is in that direction. If the policy of fighting Cuba to "the last man and the last peseta" is to be adopted, he has some claim to be recognized as the champion of that policy. If he had been left in command in Cuba much longer there is reason to believe that he would have reduced Spain to her last man, and that the last peseta might have been looked for in his own pocket.

Nevertheless, he has begun the career of a demagogue under fairly favorable auspices, and has already shown a considerable talent for it. Considering that he has probably never thought upon economical subjects for ten minutes, his putting his head out of his carriage window on his way from the landing to shout "Long live national production" shows a high degree of aptitude for practical politics. So does his subsequent statement that he should devote himself to improving the lot of the workingman. If he has in fact become a popular hero it is idle to inquire into the sources of his popularity, or even into the question whether it is spontaneous or manufactured. The official attempt to belittle the significance of his reception at Barcelona is a piece of cumulative testimony to the fact that his reception gives serious annoyance to the Government which has recalled him. As his primary object is evidently to be revenged upon that Government, he must be enjoying a high degree of satisfaction over the commotion he has made.

GOV. BLACK TO NEW YORK.

No speaker was more warmly applauded by the members of the Chamber of Commerce at its banquet than Gov. BLACK when he told them in measured but emphatic language that New York was losing its relative standing in the trade of the Republic because its business men allowed it to do so. The Governor gently reminded them that in the past they had taken credit which was due to nature and Providence, and almost sternly warned them of the perils of reliance on the continuance of such blindness.

The problem which has so impressed the Governor is a very grave one. Possibly it is more complex than he perceives. The main proposition, that the growth of the trade of New York is slower than that of other ports, and that her share is actually declining, has been demonstrated over and again in THE TIMES. It does not follow that the gain of all other ports is at our expense. Much of it is due to new trade that can be carried on more advantageously through these ports than through ours—trade that in a legitimate sense belongs to these ports. But due allowance made for this fact, it remains true that we have literally lost trade to near-by ports which we ought to have retained, trade which, on account of distance, the means of railway and water transportation to New York, the facilities for ocean traffic, and the advantage of return trade, should belong to us.

The causes of this relative decline are necessarily not simple, and some of them are obscure. But the fact cannot be disputed, and it is the business of the leaders of trade in New York to discover the causes, to decide which of them can be removed, and, as Gov. BLACK says of Boston, to do their "best" to remove them. The subject is under investigation by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which, so far, has laid much stress on defective and costly docks and wharves in this port. There is much in that, no doubt, but we hardly think that there is as much as the committee seems to think, and we are sure that this is by no means the sole cause of the difficulty.

Another view of the case is that the chief obstacle to the full and proper growth of trade at this port lies in the "terminal charges" on freight—in the cost of getting freight from the cars of the railway lines that bring it here to the vessels that export it. There are two points as to this explanation. One is that the actual handling of freight here has not been proved to be seriously more costly to those who handle it than in other ports. The second is that while the charges may be excessive as compared with actual cost, these charges are professedly assumed as part of the freight by the railway companies, which undertake to make the tax on transportation from the lakes to the ship's side the same at all the Atlantic ports. This pushes the problem back to the relations of the great trunk lines and raises the question whether they discriminate against New York.

But business is not to be pushed by dodging complex problems. They must be faced, unraveled, and solved. Whether the obstacles to the growth of trade in New York consist in defective docks, or in too costly use of them, or in the expense of transshipment in our harbor, or in discrimination against New York by the railway companies, or in all these, the business men of the city must determine. Wherever the trouble originates, it does exist, and they must find and abate it or continue to suffer the consequences.

THE MONUMENT AND THE PARK.

That is a fortunate discovery of the National Sculpture Society that the veto of its President suffices to prevent the erection of the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial at the main entrance to Central Park. The use of this power will save the city from a grievous mistake.

The commission in charge of the erection of the memorial very properly took expert advice in the selection from the designs for the monument submitted to it. But it not only did not seek, it persistently rejected, expert advice upon the precious question of a site for the monument. Everybody who has a monument, of any kind whatever, to present to the city has for years been in the habit of asking, almost as a matter of course, for the Central Park Plaza. That is because it has commonly been esteemed to be the best site in New York. So in some respects and for some purposes it is. But it must be remembered that the plan of the Park contemplates, and that the present aspect of that part of the Park calls for, a treatment of the entrance which shall afford an appropriate transition from the architecture of the city to the rural scenery of the Park. Evidently the provision of a proper entrance will be costly. The Mayor has roughly estimated it at two millions. But as evidently, until we are prepared to make the necessary expenditure, no erection should be allowed to be made in the Plaza which will hamper the ultimate provision of an entrance.

Even apart from this there are special reasons why the Soldiers and Sailors' Memorial should not be erected at this place. An arch suitable in scale and richness for the site could not be built for anything like the money at the command of the commission, while a shaft, to which the preference of the commission inclined, could scarcely be worse placed anywhere on Manhattan Island than at this point, where it would be brought into competition with ten and even seventeen story buildings. Moreover there is no appropriateness in a military and naval monument at this point at which it could not even be seen from the water. There would be a distinct appropriateness in such a monument at the lower end of the Riverside Drive. There it would be a landmark from the river, and in any pageants which had any relation to its purpose the navy as well as the army could bear a part. It would be a counterpart to the Grant Monument at the other end of the drive, and between these two points eligible sites could be had for all the portrait statues and minor military and naval monuments which might come to be erected.

These considerations were urged upon the commission not only by all the artistic bodies, but by a delegation representing the navy, but to no avail. The notion that the Fifth Avenue Plaza is the finest site in New York is too deeply rooted to be dislodged by reason. It is most welcome news that it can be frustrated by authority. The action of the President of the Sculpture Society will leave still open a question that seemed to have been unfortunately closed, and will enable the commission to put its monument where it will do most good and least harm.

The Sagasta Government is at least giving evidence of earnestness in its offer of autonomy to Cuba, whether that offer is intended to conciliate the Cubans or only to affect public opinion in this country. The aggrieved Spanish manufacturers have no notion of a colony but as a place which is maintained by the Government as a market for their goods—at any price they may agree to charge. This conception is set entirely at naught by the concession to Cuba of the right to make its own tariff. Against this concession the manufacturers have protested in turn to the Minister for the Colonies, the Minister for the Treasury, and the Prime Minister, and from none of these functionaries have they received the least satisfaction. Señor SAGASTA, indeed, must rather have added to their disgust by suggesting to them as a remedy the negotiation of a commercial treaty with Cuba. This suggestion implies that the Spanish Premier may have familiarized himself with our own domestic politics, and learned the great truth that, in a platform at least, protection and reciprocity may go hand in hand. But what is much more important and to the purpose is that the very suggestion recognizes Cuba, under the new scheme of government, as not merely a treaty-making power, but a power entitled to make treaties with the mother country. A country in the possession of such a power would unquestionably have "effective autonomy."

We are not proud of the courtesy of our political campaigns, and yet our Cabinet Ministers do not vituperate their ex-colleagues over their signatures in the public prints. Surely, it was not from his American wife, or his American travels, that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN caught this trick. This is how Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in a letter to the English press, describes Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT'S treatment of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S fine address at Glasgow:

"It would almost seem that Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT has employed his leisure in the pleasant retreat of the New Forest in composing a New English Dictionary of political invective. In the course of a few lines he describes me as 'a bad loser,' lacking in good breeding and courtesy, 'a serpent gnawing a file,' 'devoid of humor,' and a 'Disraeli manqué.' He adds that I have tempted the Tories to sell their souls for votes and that they have sold them."

And what is Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S reply to the insinuation that he is a snake or snakelike? Words of his own fail him, so he quotes Mr. LECKY and applies his words about Lord THURLOW to Sir WILLIAM, who, we now learn upon Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S signed authority, takes his politics as a lawyer takes his briefs, and has "that air of cynical, brutal, and almost reckless candor which is sometimes the best veil of a time-serving and highly calculating nature." This is very sad. We are glad it did not happen here, and that we have not to read any foreign homily upon our politicians' manners. Hence we spare the foreigners any homily of our own.

Mr. MACOUN, the Canadian sealing expert, thinks the most important points settled by the agreement of the experts at Washington acquit Canada of all wrong. The experts agree, he says, that pelagic sealing is conducted according to the rules under the Paris award, and that so long as the haunts of the seals on land are protected, and the protected zone at sea is maintained, the seals are in no danger of actual extermination. Why, may we ask Mr. MACOUN, should the United States preserve the seals on land for Canada's profit, when Canada will not even observe the rules the United States imposes upon itself regarding pelagic sealing? And if pelagic sealing is destructive when pursued according to the Paris rules, is it better that the rules should be changed or that the destruction should continue? Canada does not and cannot preserve her ocean fisheries, nor are they suffering by overfishing, nor can she appropriate them to herself by catching all the fish, as we can all the seals. Yet she asks us to restrain our fishermen. How much more moderate is our request about the seals, which Canada rejects against the united opinion and interest of all concerned. This is a singular prelude to friendly negotiation upon irrelevant matters.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Ten of the police officials implicated in the lynching of the man who assaulted the President of Mexico have been convicted and sentenced to death, and the next steps in this remarkable case will be watched with extreme interest. It is difficult to believe that the sentences will not be commuted to long terms of imprisonment, and even those who appreciate most fully the enormity of the crime of which these men were guilty can feel that in this instance the pendulum seems inclined to swing too far on the side of justice. Lynching is murder, without a doubt, but it is not exactly like other murders, or, at least, it is not always like them. In the present instance ten lives are a high price to pay for one, particularly as the one was of no appreciable value, and had been forfeited by an attack on a man on whom the destinies of a whole nation have depended in the past, and on whom in no small measure they continue to depend. Still, the conduct of the condemned officials was itself particularly dangerous as well as wicked. If they had been left unpunished, or if they are lightly punished, Mexican respect for law and order, the creation of so many years of toil so arduous, will receive a blow whose consequences cannot fail to be grave. The hesitancy which one feels in deciding between the wisdom of severity and that of leniency in this case is only another proof of the close relations between act and intention. The slaughter of the prisoner was atrocious, and yet the persons directly responsible for it yielded to an impulse for which the shadow of a defense might be made. If they are shot, however, there will surely be no more lynchings in the City of Mexico. Pity for their fate should not obscure the realization of that fact or of its importance.

—Gov. PINGREE of Michigan and Gov. STEVENS of Missouri each issued this year a Thanksgiving proclamation of really striking eloquence and piety. This, of course, was very nice, but unfortunately, it was noticed that the proclamations were strangely alike and both of the Governors have been asked about the resemblance. The Michigan man has explained not the similarity of his document to that of the Missouri man, but the unexpected literary merit of it, and that is something. He says frankly that he stole the mysterious passages bodily from the proclamation issued two years ago by his predecessor, Gov. JOHN T. RICH. Gov. STEVENS has not spoken yet. It may be that he is more ingenious than the inventor of municipal potato patches, and that, like certain clergymen, he will discourse learnedly about "unconscious cerebration" and the other familiar excuses of detected plagiarists.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. LAWSON N. FULLER and other disinterested enthusiasts have so often and so loudly complained, in the past fifteen or twenty years, about New York's cruelty in "refusing" to allow the elevated railway to make needed improvements, that not a few residents of the city have really come to believe in the existence of this grievance. Nothing better shows the effectiveness of mere repetition as a means of influencing the human mind. On what other theory can letters like that in yesterday's paper, signed "M," or the communication from "D," published last week, be explained? Both of these correspondents expatiated sorrowfully on the adverse legislation, State and municipal, by which the Manhattan Company has been forbidden to improve its terminal facilities and to make other extensions of its plant that would enable it better to serve public needs and convenience. "M." and "D." and all their class calmly ignore the indubitable fact that never once has there been the slightest attempt to prevent the road from doing any of the things it nominally yearns to accomplish. The only desire was, and is, that the road should buy the extra land it wanted and pay a little something for the streets in which its new business is to be conducted. This, surely, is not very cruel. Other business men do not think they are victims of persecution because they are not allowed to build stores in the parks.

—M. LEPINE, the new Governor General of Algeria, seems to have earned this post, which is one of the most honorable in the gift of France, by the ability shown by him as Préfet of Police while the Czar was in Paris. While holding that office he mildly distinguished himself several times by the unostentatious calmness with which he faced difficult situations and by his power both to inspire his subordinates with confidence and to restrain the Parisian populace without offending it. The Czar's visit, however, was his great opportunity, and so well did he carry himself then that NICHOLAS not only was safe, but knew it—a quite different and equally important thing, to which the brilliant success of those remarkable fêtes were in no small measure due. As Governor General of France's one moderately prosperous and really valuable colony, M. LEPINE is on a road that may lead him far. Soldiers of note, including Marshal MACMAHON, have held the place, both giving it reputation and deriving reputation from it, and the Duc D'AUMALE regarded his exercise of its duties as the best of his many services to his country. The new Governor General has announced no very definite policy, but the generalities in which he indulged before his departure for Algeria were sensible as well as glittering. It is a land, he said, where for seventy years all problems have been raised and none solved. It is a soil coveted by all, but cultivated by none. What Algeria requires is to be more fertile and less political. The French element is now so weeded out that its probity and patriotism can be counted on. Rivalries must be effaced and the forces of civilization must be unified in a common aim—the well-being of the country—instead of being paralyzed by barren conflicts. The natives must be shown that justice, under whatever form rendered, is alike for all. They will love France on her giving them the feeling of security. Algeria has three different zones of climate and character. It must be so governed as to be unified, yet the Government must be adapted to all three zones. With ideas like these, M. LEPINE may or may not make Algeria the ladder to a much more lofty station.

CURRENT NOTES.

It would have made Chicago very sad had the London fire exceeded in extent and destructiveness its own much-vaunted and, for a time, deplored conflagration of 1871.

* * *

According to the New England Historic Genealogical Society of Boston, only twenty-nine families that came to New England from Great Britain were entitled to bring armorial bearings with them.

* * *

There is much sincere grief in Charleston, S. C., at the death of Miss Anne R. Simonton, who has been a teacher in the schools of the city since 1859, and since Feb. 22, 1869, has been Principal of the Meminger Normal School.

* * *

One of a gang of bank robbers lately arrested in Indiana said that in attempting to escape after one of their burglaries they rubbed onions on their shoes, and thus were able to throw the bloodhounds sent after them off the scent.

* * *

Massachusetts has received this year $441,310 from the collateral legacy tax, and there is still more than a month of possibilities for the increase of the sum. Its fourth part of the liquor license fees amounts to $771,941 in the same time.

* * *

Dr. Edward Everett Hale mentions as one of the surprising things in Boston's history that though for over 100 years, or between the death of Winthrop and the advent of Sam Adams, there was not what one could call a first-rate man in the community, yet still the colony drifted steadily on toward democracy.

* * *

There are this year 25,846 more children in the public schools of South Carolina than there were last year. The negro children show the greater increase, being 15,968 of the whole number, and there are over 20,000 more negroes than white children in the schools. The total enrollment is 119,027 whites and 139,156 negroes. There are 128,517 boys and 129,666 girls.

ELEVATED ROADS FAVORED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot see that an underground railway system, however perfect its limited scope, can serve the purpose for which the vast sum of $30,000,000 is to be appropriated. The newspapers of New York teem with abusive articles attacking their elevated roads for the lack of cleanliness, comfort, and convenience, without once stopping to think that that system beyond any question possesses in its aerial construction a principle which, if permitted to be developed to its utmost by adding "loops" and extensions, would, in connection with our splendid surface systems, be found equal to the demands of our cities for all time, when considered with improvements sure to keep pace with increase of traffic.

People complain, as I do at times, that the elevated cars are not kept clean. I asked why it was that a man coming down to business at 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning should find the cars at that early hour untidy, and was answered that in the very early morning hours they carried crowds of workingmen, some in very greasy, dirty clothes, and who, besides, expectorated not only in the cars but on the platforms and in the toilet rooms. An underground system, from its inception, would be subject to the very same ills, and it is something that cannot be provided against, unless we institute the English system of providing first, second, and third class cars, which would be a blow at our democratic principles, and be attacked accordingly.

As between a choice of the people for elevated or underground systems, on the score of pure air, sunlight, and freedom from dampness, how many people would patronize an underground road if there were erected immediately over it an elevated road possessing all these advantages, together with speed and comfort. That is the question before New York to-day, and I repeat that it can be answered in a way to satisfy every borough by perfecting the systems already at our disposal, then connect them if you please with all rail bridges to Brooklyn and Jersey, and we will have many millions left to our credit out of the sum to be appropriated for underground, and with extensions and possibilities not to be thought of in that system. C.

Brooklyn, Nov. 24, 1897.

AN ORNITHOLOGIST'S PLEA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the information of the general public, and incidentally of "A. B. C.," whose letter in THE TIMES of this date gives further evidence that she is "laboring under a misapprehension" as to the aims and purposes of the Audubon Societies, I beg space to state what were the purposes of the original Audubon Society, founded in New York in February, 1886, and of the present numerous Audubon societies that have been organized during the last two years, the oldest of which, the Massachusetts Audubon Society, is not yet two years old, having been organized in February, 1896. The original Audubon Society movement spread quickly throughout the country, and accomplished great good. The then feather-wearing craze—whether or not in consequence of the work of the Audubon societies does not here require discussion—suddenly subsided, so that after two or three years so few native songbirds were worn that efforts were relaxed, and the original Audubon organization practically ceased to exist.

"A. B. C." says: "We have not a book of the laws of the Audubon Society at hand, and our knowledge of the society has been largely received," &c., showing, by her own statement, absence of exact knowledge of its aims and purposes, or of the fact that for six or eight years prior to 1896 no such society, as an active body, existed. The following is an exact transcript of the "laws" of the original Audubon Society, as published in the first number of its journal, The Audubon Magazine, issued "February, 1886":

"To secure the protection of our birds by awakening a better sentiment, the Audubon Society, named after the greatest of American ornithologists, has been founded. The objects sought to be accomplished by this society are to prevent, as far as possible—

"First—The killing of any wild bird not used for food.

"Second—The taking or destroying of the eggs or nests of any wild birds.

"Third—The wearing of the feathers of wild birds. Ostrich feathers, whether from wild or tame birds, and those of domestic fowls are especially exempted.

"The Audubon Society aims especially to preserve those birds which are now practically without protection. Our game birds are already protected by law and, in large measure, by public sentiment, and their care may be left to the sportsman. The great aim of the society is the protection of American non-game birds. The English sparrow is not included in our lists."

Under the head "Plan of the Work" it is stated: "Obviously the society cannot supply any machinery of compulsion to lead individuals and communities to a higher regard for bird life and to efforts for its protection, nor are compulsory measures thought necessary. The wrong is tolerated now only because of thoughtlessness and indifference. The birds are killed for millinery purposes. So long as fashion demands bird feathers the birds will be slaughtered. The remedy is to be found in the awakening of a healthy public sentiment on the subject. If this enormous destruction of birds can once be put in its true light before the eyes of men and women and young folks, if interest be aroused and sentiment created, the great wrong must cease. To so present the case to the people as to awaken this corrective sentiment is the special work contemplated by the Audubon Society."

In regard to the aims, purposes, and plan of work of the Audubon societies of to-day, they are the same in every respect as those of the original society, as quoted above, except that more effort is made to reach the children through the public schools. For this purpose the establishment of a "Bird Day," as an adjunct of Arbor Day, for observance in the schools, is now agitated, with every prospect of success, some States and many large towns having already provided for a "Bird Day" in the school curriculum.

It is thus evident that "A. B. C." has mistaken for representatives of the Audubon societies persons who, while possibly members, do not correctly represent their purposes—among them, doubtless, those extremists who will not even co-operate with these societies, on the ground that their measures are not sufficiently coercive to meet with their approval.

Much has been said, from time to time, about the "mushy sentiment" shown by those who cry out against the "cruelty" and "barbarity" of wearing song birds and aigrettes as hat ornaments. Bird protection is commonly urged upon two grounds—utility and humanity. Birds may be classified, as regards man's interests, as beneficial, neutral, and injurious. Very few justly fall within the latter category; the great bulk of the species have been shown by careful investigation, based on actual examination of the contents of their stomachs by experts under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture and under various State Agricultural Boards, to be of great economic importance to agriculture. These include all the so-called song and insectivorous birds, the woodpeckers, and the hawks and owls, the latter (hawks and owls) being, with a few exceptions, among the most useful of birds as a check upon farm pests. Under the head of neutral may be placed the terns or sea-swallows, the herons, including the species that yield the aigrettes, and many others.

In the case of the beneficial kinds, the appeal may be based on the ground of their economic importance, supplemented by an appeal to the aesthetic instinct so strong in all lovers of nature. In the case of the neutral kinds, the appeal is necessarily to our aesthetic and humane instincts. The cruelty entailed by the traffic in egret plumes is now an old story; it has not and cannot be overstated. It is for each woman to settle with her own conscience what share she will take in continuing the barbarity.

In regard to the work of the Audubon societies, it may be well to state further, that it is instigated and directed mainly by ornithologists, who, fully conversant with the facts in the case, have taken the matter in hand as one of the serious problems of the day. Primarily the work is directed by a committee of the American Ornithologists' Union. The report of the Chairman of this committee on the progress of the work during the year 1897 is now in the hands of the present writer, in manuscript, but will soon be published by the union as a pamphlet of some thirty pages for free distribution among workers for the cause of bird protection. J. A. ALLEN.

Curator of Ornithology, Museum of Natural History.

New York, Nov. 22, 1897.

WORK OF THE MISSIONARIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to know something more of the "average tourist," who "usually sees little to commend" in the result of missions. How much do they see of it? With how much prejudice do they see it, if they see it at all? And if they do not look for it, or if they glance at it without care and with a good deal of adverse prejudice, is it worth while to bother at all with what they think? Certainly we Americans have suffered enough at the hands of superficial and prejudiced travelers to regard that sort of testimony with some suspicion.

I know of a few of the travelers referred to in THE TIMES as "the average tourist." One of them is a naval officer, who was under charges of cruelty the last time I saw his name in print. Another was a naturalist who hunted in the Indian jungle and then pretended to state the attitude of Anglo-Indian officials toward missionaries. One of the officials repudiated the naturalist's statements, and I can refer you to the public utterances of twelve Anglo-Indian officials, generally of the highest rank, which contradict the American hunter. A third was a German traveler who visited the South Sea Islands for the sake of seeing naked men leer at the lascivious dances of naked women, and disliked missionaries exceedingly because they interfered with his enjoyment.

Of his Kanaka boatman he says: "First he showed us the movements of the hula hula with all its horrible refinements, then he railed at the ladies of the pious Kohala who have abandoned it, and praised the maidens of his own district, who are still expert in it. This was all the more interesting that he made the most diabolical grimaces of which the fiendish face of such an obscure and lascivious Kanaka is capable when he speaks of women."

I submit that the suppression of the hula hula is a gain for civilization.

Half a century ago Charles Darwin visited New Zealand and Tahiti, and he left a most favorable picture of the results of missionary work. It is so long I will not ask you to print it; any one who wishes to see it can find it in the "Voyage of the Beagle." Mr. Darwin replies to the defamers of missions, showing that some things they said were untrue and others were unreasonable and unjust, and then he says of them: "I believe that, disappointed in not finding the field of licentiousness quite so open as formerly, they will not give credit to a morality which they do not wish to practice, or to a religion which they undervalue, if not despise." I commend Mr. Darwin to "the average tourist."

For other highly favorable testimony to the results of missionary work I refer to books of travel by H. Stonehewer Cooper, Walter Coote, and Miss Gordon-Cumming, and even to Robert Louis Stevenson, who, though he did not like missionaries, said in "The South Seas" that they were "the best and most useful whites in the Pacific." For their work in Africa, I may refer you to Mr. H. M. Stanley, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir H. H. Johnston, Major J. R. L. Macdonald, and Lieut. Westmark. If "the average tourist" takes a different view, so much the worse for him.

When the moral consciousness of Adam and Eve was aroused they covered their bodies with fig leaves. From that time every branch of the human race that has made any pretense to civilization has worn clothing. Your suggestion that the South Sea Islander might be as good a Christian "in a loin cloth, and with the hula-hula for diversion," is a little too solemn for a jest, and it is much too absurd for a theory of Christianity or sociology. You are quite right, however, in saying that some tourists, whether average or not, would much rather have the dark-skinned races naked, licentious, savage, and "picturesque" than to have them civilized, cleanly, and peaceable.

Among tourists in the South Seas who differ from "the average tourist," I ought to have added for the Hawaiian Islands R. H. Dana, Jr., and Mark Twain. For the immense services of missionaries in other parts of the world I might cite Gen. Noyes and Col. Denby of our Diplomatic Service, Edwin Lord Weeks, E. J. Glave, and Julian Hawthorne in our magazines, and several other secular writers. F. P. P.

New York, Nov. 24, 1897.

Courier Service for Boston.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article in yesterday's TIMES regarding the establishment of "a courier and guide service in Boston" relieves my mind of a serious burden. On several occasions, I have passed through Boston, on my way to some of its adjacent Summer resorts, but never until last Summer, have I had the boldness to attempt to remain in the city overnight.

Having once braved its intricacies and peculiarities, my only inducement to undertake another visit would be the promise of the courier-guide system. The knowledge that a refined and cultivated lady would be on hand to instruct me in the proper method to employ in stopping a street car, or the correct means of obtaining a reasonable supply of luncheon at a restaurant, and who would give lessons in wording a telegram sufficiently explicit, or elegant, to secure a comfortable room in a first class hotel—Boston hotel-cheers me, as I might be obliged to stop there again.

South Orange, N. J., Nov. 24, 1897.

NUGGETS.

Worse Remained Behind.

It was thought when the election returns were in that about the worst thing had happened to New York. But W. T. Stead has written a book about it.—Detroit Free Press.

Preliminary Practice.

"I understand now," said the English visitor on the Stock Exchange, "why you Americans have developed the game of football to such a fine point."—Philadelphia North American.

Quite a Difference.

"I don't see much difference between foot ball and prize fighting."

"You don't? Why, you can't use your feet in prize fighting, and you can use your fists in football."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Exception.

"Golf," remarked the young man who is wearisomely blasé, "is one of the very few games that do not fatigue me."

"What is the reason for that?"

"I never learned to play it."—Washington Star.

Slow Collections.

Brother Sontext—Well, Brother Stiremup, will they raise your salary another year?

Brother Stiremup—Well, I don't know about another year, they haven't finished raising it for this year yet.—Richmond Times.

A PRAYER.

TO BE USED THANKSGIVING DAY.

(AFTER RUDYARD KIPLING.)

God of our Fathers, look from Heaven
Upon this country made with hands,
Unto Thy chosen people given,
The favor'd out of many lands.
Lord God of Hosts, in love sublime,
Oh! give us time, oh! give us time.

Drunk with Thy favors, lo! "we boast
A power that doth to Thee belong."
We do not see the blessings lost,
A Faith and Reverence pure and strong.
Lord God of Hosts, in love sublime,
Oh! give us time, oh! give us time.

We boast inventions like to gods
And luxuries unknown before,
We gather wealth in glittering hoards,
We lack the Faith our fathers swore.
Lord God of Hosts, in love sublime,
Oh! give us time, oh! give us time.

For high ideals, for honest worth
For honor most to be desir'd,
Vain strivings for the things of earth,
Vain boastings of the things acquir'd.
Lord God of Hosts, in love sublime,
Oh! give us time, oh! give us time.

We dig the gold that makes a god
An idol like to those of old;
The calf the Israelites ador'd
Devours the firstlings of the fold.
Lord God of Hosts, in love sublime,
Still spare Thy flock, and give us time.

Destroy us not, but from our eyes
Tear off the scales that hide the light,
Lest, Sodom and Gomorrah-wise,
We perish in the nations' sight
And Freedom die, a worthless word
Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord!

FLORENCE ST. JOHN WARDWELL.

27 West Twentieth Street, New York.

LONDON'S FIRE SYSTEM BAD

Newspapers Filled with Letters Comparing It Unfavorably with Those of Other Big Cities.

SHORTAGE OF COAL AND WATER

City Officials Defend the Brigade and Say It Is Better Than That of New York, Chicago, Paris, Berlin, or Vienna.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The inhabitants of this metropolis, as a result of the outcry which followed the great fire of Friday last, are much agitated in regard to the efficiency or inefficiency of the Fire Brigade, and the newspapers are filled with letters comparing London's system unfavorably with those in use in America and other countries. At a meeting of the London County Council yesterday evening, the Chairman of the Fire Brigade Committee defended the organization of the London Fire Department, claiming it is ahead of that of New York, Montreal, and other cities, adding that every appliance used by the New York Fire Department is employed by the London Fire Brigade. Continuing, the Chairman of the Fire Brigade Committee said his committee believed the London Fire Brigade had better engines and other appliances than were in use elsewhere. One member of the committee here interrupted with the remark,

"And better men than in any other town."

This statement was received with cheers.

In spite of this rosy view of the situation, most damaging testimony has been furnished by a member of the firm of Herring & Co., who has written a letter to The Times saying that the engines employed in extinguishing the flames at the great conflagration of Friday last were short of coal and water. The writer, continuing, explains that he inquired at different engines on this subject, as the firm had several tons of coal in its cellars, and all the attendants of the engines replied that they were short of coal, but had orders not to go anywhere for coal. But the men added that if coal were brought to them they would use it. Accordingly, the employes of Herring & Co. carried coal to the fire engines until 8:30 P. M., enabling one engine to resume pumping and making it possible for another engine to keep up steam. Two of the crews of the fire engines refused the proffers of coal, saying it was useless, as they were short of water. The member of the firm of Herring & Co. furnishes still further evidence of the inefficiency of the London Fire Brigade in a statement during which he points out that when one of the engines arrived opposite Herring & Co.'s warehouse an employe of the firm showed the firemen a hydrant; but they would not try it, saying it was one of the electric company's "bores." Eventually, however, after a fruitless search along the street, the firemen of the engine referred to returned to the place opposite Herring & Co.'s warehouse and found that the alleged electric company's "bore" was really a hydrant.

In spite of this testimony Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, K. C. B., who was Chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, London, from 1861 to 1891, is quoted in an interview as saying he has studied the Fire Departments of New York, Chicago, Vienna, Berlan, and Paris, and, he adds, "London is ahead of them all."

ENGLAND STILL FOG BOUND.

Wrecks on the Coast and Other Accidents Are Reported.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The heavy fog which spread over England yesterday continued to envelop the country to-day. Accidents of more or less importance are reported to have occurred in many places. At Portsmouth the fog is so dense that the trials of the new warships have been rendered impossible for the present.

Several wrecks of minor importance are reported at different parts of the coasts.

BUBONIC PLAGUE SPREADING.

Natives of Ahmednagur Seek Safety from It in Flight.

BOMBAY, Nov. 24.—The spread of the bubonic plague shows no sign of abatement at Poonah, Surat, and elsewhere. It has extended to Belgaum and Ahmednagur. At the latter place two-thirds of the inhabitants have already sought safety in flight.

The health authorities of this city reported to-day that there were twenty-six cases of the plague and ten deaths from that disease in this city yesterday.

BARNUM'S CIRCUS IN ENGLAND.

Four Horses and a Giraffe Die on Board the Massachusetts.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Atlantic Transport Company's steamship Massachusetts, which left New York on Nov. 12 for London, carrying as a cargo the greater part of Barnum & Bailey's menagerie and show, arrived off Gravesend, at the mouth of the Thames, to-day. Except on the first three days she had a smooth passage.

A dispatch from Gravesend says that the giraffe died of a broken neck on the night of Nov. 14. Four horses, including Eagle, also succumbed.

CRISIS AVERTED IN GREECE.

Parties in the Boule Agree on an Inquiry Into the War.

ATHENS, Nov. 24.—The Cabinet crisis which grew out of the defeat of the Government in the Boule on Monday over the question of appointing a committee of inquiry into certain incidents of the recent war with Turkey is ended for the present.

It was believed for a while that the Cabinet might be compelled to recommend a dissolution of the Boule, especially as the leaders of the various political groups seemed to agree that the present Chamber would be unable to deal with the situation.

But the Boule met to-day, and, as a result of an agreement between the parties, adopted the proposal to appoint the committee of inquiry.

The committee having been appointed, the Chamber adjourned, probably not to meet again until the treaty of peace with Turkey has been definitively signed.

POPE AND MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

A Hint that the Encyclical Will Not Be So Rigid as Expected.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The letter of the Pope to Mgr. Paul Napoleon Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, who is now in this city on a mission in behalf of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba, concludes with saying that "animated by especial paternal zeal for Canada," His Holiness will use his utmost solicitude that "public concord will suffer no detriment."

The last statement is interpreted to mean that the Pope's coming encyclical on the Manitoba school question will not be so rigid as to imbitter the situation.

The reply of His Holiness also contains an exhortation to the Catholics of Canada to warmly second the efforts of their Bishops.

The letter from His Holiness to the Archbishop of Montreal was sent in reply to a report Mgr. Bruchesi had made in regard to the journalistic demonstration previously referred to.

Duke of Manchester Sued.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Cambridge County Court this morning made a commitment order on the Duke of Manchester, who was sued for a livery stable debt of £49 ($245) and costs. The order, however, was suspended for three weeks, with liberty to appeal.

Mons, the Playwright, a Suicide.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—François Mons, the playwright and translator of French plays into English for production in the United States, has committed suicide, with the woman with whom he lived, by inhaling charcoal fumes. Mons latterly has been in financial straits.

Bazaar for German Flood Sufferers.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The Empress of Germany to-day opened a bazaar for the benefit of the Silesian flood sufferers.

MRS. LANGTRY'S YACHT SOLD.

Lawson Johnston, Owner of the Britannia, Purchases the White Ladye for $50,000.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The yacht White Ladye, formerly the property of Mrs. Lily Langtry, the actress, has been sold at auction for £11,200, ($56,000.) The vessel cost to build for Lord Ashburton (Francis Edward Baring) £40,000, ($200,000,) and Mrs. Langtry spent £20,000 ($100,000) in decorating the yacht and her state boudoir suite. A few years ago Mrs. Langtry refused $110,000 for the White Ladye, and the vessel was chartered to the late Ogden Goelet of New York, who used her until his palatial steam yacht Mayflower was about completed.

Mr. Goelet, who had possession of the White Ladye for about four years, is understood to have paid something like £1,000 ($5,000) yearly for her hire alone. Mrs. Langtry was anxious to sell the yacht, as she had no further use for it, but there were only two bidders, and the White Ladye was bought by Lawson Johnston, who some time ago purchased the Prince of Wales's racing cutter Britannia.

The White Ladye is a sumptuous yacht of about 312 tons register, and is fitted in mahogany, rose-colored silk, white and gold enamel, and has electric fittings throughout. Mrs. Langtry's suite contained a magnificent swing bed and a marble bath. The yacht is completely ready for sea, with glass, linen, silver, steam launch, and coal on board. The White Ladye also has ten Martini-Henry rifles, with bayonets, to arm the crew if necessary. She was built at Leith in 1891, hails from Cowes, Isle of Wight, is constructed of steel, and is schooner rigged, with three masts. Her engines are of 142 horse power.

Mr. Johnston, the purchaser of the White Ladye, in an interview to-day, said:

"I shall take my family on a voyage to the Mediterranean in January, and after the Spring season I shall go to Quebec and Montreal, and shall make a tour of the lakes.

"I have not yet decided whether I shall or shall not race Britannia. I have just heard from Capt. Carter that the Prince of Wales has given up his services, and that he will not be hired for the new boat which his Royal Highness is having built for him, and if I race Britannia, Capt. Carter will have charge of her."

John Lawson Johnston is the principal Director of Bovril, Limited, a much advertised company. He resides at Kingwood, Kent, and recently paid £750 ($3,750) for a bed in which Prince Charles slept before the battle of Culloden.

EARL CARRINGTON'S CASE.

Florence Stansfield Sentenced to 18 Months' Penal Servitude.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—At the Central Criminal Court to-day Florence Stansfield, who was charged at the Westminster Police Court on Nov. 12 with attempting to blackmail Earl Carrington, the Joint Hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain, was sentenced to eighteen months' penal servitude.

FATAL COLLISION IN FRANCE.

Twelve Persons Killed in a Collision During a Fog and Many Injured.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from Tarbes, capital of the Department of Hautes-Pyrénées, announces that a ballast train to-day overtook a passenger train, during a fog, at the Tournay Railroad Station.

The shock is described as having been terrific. Several cars were ground into splinters, twelve persons were killed, and nine others were seriously injured.

NO AGREEMENT IN THE STRIKE.

Conference Adjourns After an Exchange of Views with Engineers.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—There is widespread interest in the conference between the representatives of the employers and the delegates of the striking engineers, which commenced this morning behind closed doors, after many weeks of negotiation.

The employers discussed the freedom of the management of their works without the interference of trades unions and submitted a resolution on the subject, embodying their views.

The engineers submitted amendments to this resolution, and no agreement had been reached when the conference adjourned.

BERNADOTTE FOR A MISSIONARY.

Swedish Prince and Wife May Devote Their Lives to Work in Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning it hears that Prince Bernadotte of Sweden "has developed strong religious tendencies under his wife's influence," and that the couple contemplate devoting their lives to missionary work in Africa.

Prince Bernadotte is the second son of King Oscar II. of Sweden and Norway. He was born at Stockholm Nov. 15, 1859. On March 15, 1888, with the royal permission, he renounced all claims to succession to the throne, having married Miss Ebba Munck, daughter of Col. Munck, and took the title of Prince Bernadotte. The Prince inherits his father's temperament and disposition, and resembles him strongly in his love of charitable work.

NEW YORK LAWYER VINDICATED

L. E. Warren Testifies in the Lee Arms Company's Damage Suit.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Lee Arms Company received a verdict in its favor to-day, and agreed to damages to the amount of £8,750 ($43,750) against the London and Westminster Contract Corporation, for breach of agreement to purchase the Lee-Metford rifle patents. The defense alleged fraudulent misrepresentation upon the part of a New York lawyer, L. E. Warren.

Eventually the litigants reached a settlement, the terms including that Mr. Warren should have the opportunity of denying under oath the allegations made against him. Consequently Mr. Warren appeared in court and denied that he or any one in his behalf had made any of the alleged misrepresentations, adding that if the defendants were misled by any of his statements, it was quite unintentional upon his part.

Americans Return from Colon.

COLON, Colombia, Nov. 24.—M. Boyard, a Director of the Panama Railroad Company, who has just arrived here from Bogota, capital of the Republic of Colombia, where he has been on an important mission connected with the company's affairs, will sail for New York to-day on board the Columbian Line steamer Alliance. Ex-United States Consul Pearcy is also among the passengers on board the Alliance. His departure from Colombia is locally regretted. The Isthmian newspapers laud his "strong and vigorous individuality, unquestioned integrity, and uncompromising sobriety."

Channel Islands Story Denied.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Inquiries made today in official circles regarding the statements contained in a letter to The Daily Graphic of this city, the substance of which was cabled to the United States, namely, that there was a widespread report in the Channel Islands to the effect that Great Britain contemplated ceding them to France, which rumor had caused much excitement among the inhabitants, have brought forth an emphatic denial of the whole story, which is classed as being nothing more than a "fairy tale."

Mail Service from New Zealand.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Nov. 24.—The Premier, Sir John Seddon, proposes to subsidize an alternate fortnightly mail service between Wellington and San Francisco and Vancouver, British Columbia, passages between Wellington and San Francisco not to exceed nineteen days, and passages between Wellington and Vancouver not to exceed twenty-one days.

Duke Ernest Gunther Ill.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the Empress of Germany, was taken suddenly ill to-day. He is suffering from enteritis, an inflammation of the intestines.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

Coming Session of Parliament to be Given Over to a Measure, Mr. Chamberlain Says.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the course of an important speech at Birmingham this evening on internal politics, said he expected that the greater part of the coming session of Parliament would be given over to the Government measure granting local government to Irgland.

Mr. Chamberlain also announced that the Government would introduce a comprehensive measure of army reform, based upon a careful consideration of England's military needs, though without attempting to rival Continental armies or to alter the system of recruiting. He said he considered the army ought to be "strong enough to meet the possible, though improbable, emergency of a breakdown in the navy."

MRS. BARNABAS BROUGH DEAD.

Mother of Actor Lionel Brough Dies in England at Ninety-five.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Mrs. Barnabas Brough, the novelist, mother of the well-known actor, Lionel Brough, died here yesterday, in her ninety-fifth year. Her husband was a dramatic author, and all the members of the family have displayed marked literary or histrionic aptitudes.

NEW IRONCLADS FOR TURKEY.

An Intimation that Germany Will Induce Russia to Consent to Them.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard learns that the imperial irade on the subject of the much-discussed naval plans of Turkey commands the Minister of Marine, Hassan Pasha, to contract with Herr Krupp to build four new ironclads, but gives no instructions as to the repair of the old vessels. He says: "If this be true, it is probable that Germa has induced Russia to consent."

GEN. LOCKHART IN PERIL.

British Commander in India Has a Narrow Escape from Being Shot.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A dispatch to The Times from Bagh, Province of Dutch-Gundava, Beloochistan, says that during the operations near Datoi, which have been conducted during the last few days by Gen. Sir William Lockhart, with the Fourth Brigade of the British punitive expedition, operating against the insurgent tribesmen on the northwest frontier of India, Sir William Lockhart, the Commander in Chief, had a narrow escape from being shot.

GEN. HERBERT, K. C. B., DEAD.

He Was Major General and Quartermaster General in the British Army.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Gen. Sir Arthur James Herbert, K. C. B., is dead.

He was born in 1820, being the second son of John Arthur Jones, Lanarth Court, Monmouthshire, and Lady H. Jones. In 1846 the family by royal license reverted to the old family name of Herbert. He served as a Major during the Crimean War, was Deputy Quartermaster General at Corfu in 1857, Brigadier General stationed at Aldershot in 1873, Major General commanding at Dublin in 1876, and Quartermaster General to the Forces in 1882. He retired from active service in 1887.

Earthquakes in Saxon Thuringia.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Dispatches just received here from Saxon Thuringia show that earthquakes in the mountainous districts have occurred, and have damaged the famous railroad viaduct of the Goeltzsch Valley, rendering it of no use for traffic for some time to come.

Argentine Wheat for Export.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—According to a dispatch to The Times from Buenos Ayres, the damage to the crops from frost having been estimated, it is now expected that a million tons of wheat will be available for export.

Cyclone Raging at Madras.

MADRAS, British India, Nov. 25.—A terrible cyclone is raging here this (Thursday) morning.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

At the Herald Square Theatre last night the Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome, and a party of friends, occupied a box.

Eighty-two students of the New Jersey Military Academy, at Plainfield, witnessed the performance last night of "The Merchant of Venice," at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Chauncey Olcott, the Irish comedian, will make his first appearance in this city the present season next Monday at the Columbus Theatre, where he will be seen in "Sweet Inniscarra."

Rudolph Aronson has recently completed for Miss Loie Fuller a "Ballet Intermezzo" for her new dance, which he has forwarded to the Folies Bergeres, Paris, where Miss Fuller is now appearing.

"The Royal Box," by Charles Coghlan, produced by the author in Washington last Monday night, is a free adaptation of that extravagant French play by the elder Dumas called "Edmond Kean."

The managements of both the Herald Square and Manhattan Theatres have been compelled to ask the assistance of the police in trying to arrest some malicious individuals who find delight in ripping the plush covering off the seats with knives.

Charles Hoyt, accompanied by his wife, left for Old Point Comfort, Va., last night, where Mr. Hoyt will work on his new play, "A Day and a Night," which he anticipates will be produced some time about the latter part of December at Syracuse.

Andrew Mack's début in New York as a star will be on a most elaborate scale, and his managers, Rich & Harris, have secured a most complete company for his support in the new play, "An Irish Gentleman," which will be produced at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Monday night.

Many of the theatres which have regular Wednesday matinées deferred giving them yesterday, and instead they will give one to-day. They are Maude Adams at the Garrick Theatre in "The Little Minister," Nathaniel C. Goodwin at the Knickerbocker in "An American Citizen," and Miss May Irwin at the Bijou in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell." Several other theatres will give extra matinée performances to-day.

It has been decided to hold the annual festival to the children of the stage this year on Sunday, Dec. 26, at Tony Pastor's Theatre. The committee having the affair in charge includes Aunt Louise Eldridge, Mrs. Tony Pastor, Mrs. Fernandez, Marguerite Sylvia, Anna Robinson, Laura Burke, Ricca Allen, Ruth Royal, Amelia Bingham, Queenie Vassar Lynch, Lavania Shannon, Emily Melville, and Annie White.

The long-postponed rehearsals of the new comedy "The Telephone Girl," in which Louis Mann and Clara Lipman are to play the most important parts, began yesterday at the Casino under the direction of George W. Lederer. It is said that the numerous postponements of rehearsals were occasioned by the fact that Gustave Kerker was composing a practically new score and Hugh Morton was making extensive changes in the libretto.

Messrs. John B. Doris, E. S. Doris, and "Gil" Robinson are making extraordinary efforts to present an ideal programme to the patrons of the Winter Circus at Broadway and Forty-second Street. Bonto, "the talking horse," is astonishing visitors with his feats of calculating. The Meers Sisters continue in their graceful and daring horseback riding, and Buckley's troupe of thirty-one trained horses receive rounds of applause nightly.

Efforts have been made by Arthur Lewis, manager for Miss Julia Arthur and Theodore Moss, to prolong the time at Wallack's Theatre for "A Lady of Quality," but they find it an absolute impossibility, as the managers of "The Ward of France" will not consent. Miss Arthur will therefore take her company on tour at the height of her success and while the play is drawing the largest audiences in the history of Wallack's. Manager Lewis hopes to secure a return engagement later in the season.

Besides Julie Opp, whose triumph as Princess Pannonia is now town talk, some other new members of the Lyceum Theatre Company are notably successful in the performance of "The Princess and the Butterfly." Alison Skipworth touches just the right note as the deplorable Mrs. Ware whose influence, unconsciously exerted, is so potent. William Courtleigh, who has "presence," voice, and appreciable personal force, is effective in his one important scene. The absence of Miss Tyree, who is ill, is felt, of course, but Norah Lamison plays her part, Mrs. St. Roche, with good intelligence.

THE WEDDINGS OF A DAY

William Henry Klenke Marries Miss Gertrude Chatillon at Her Father's Home.

THE BUTNAM-SARRE NUPTIALS

The Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck Unites Them in the Church of Zion and St. Timothy—Some Other Marriages of Interest.

Miss Gertrude Chatillon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Chatillon, and William Henry Klenke, a prominent member of the Liederkranz, were married at 8 o'clock yesterday evening in the home of the bride's parents, 14 East Eightieth Street. The Rev. Father Nell N. McKinnon, rector of St. Lawrence's (Roman Catholic) Chapel, officiated.

The house was beautifully decorated with Southern and pale-green smilax, yellow and white chrysanthemums, ferns, and American Beauty roses. The ceremony was performed before a bower of palms, studded with garlands of white Bride roses. An aisle was formed by four children acting as ribbon holders—Miss Marguerite and Miss Elaine Chatillon, the bride's sisters, and Miss Elsa Schaefer, all in white mousseline de sole over pink silk, and Alfred Chatillon, the bride's brother.

The bride's gown was of ivory-white satin, with point lace waist and pearl-embroidered skirt, and a tulle veil caught with a spray of lilies of the valley and orchids. The maid of honor was her sister, Miss Amanda Chatillon. The bridesmaids were Miss Alma Seipp of Chicago, Miss Hortense Chatillon, the bride's cousin; Miss Anna Gillig, and Miss Daisy McClure.

Theodore Klenke attended his brother as best man. Martin Erdmann, Charles Forster, Richard Krackerwizer, Edmund Chatillon, the bride's cousin; George E. Chatillon and Ralph F. Chatillon, her brothers, were ushers. A large reception, which Delmonico served, followed the ceremony. A large quantity of handsome wedding gifts was on view. Controller and Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Gen. Emil Schaefer, ex-State Senator Charles A. Stadler, Frank Ehret, Ralph Trautmann, and Mr. and Mrs. David McClure were among the 600 guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Klenke will take an extended Southern wedding trip and live at the Carrollton, Seventy-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, on their return.

Butnam—Sarre.

A pretty church wedding yesterday was that of Miss Hariette Sarre, daughter of John Sarre, and Stephen Downing Butnam, which took place in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, Fifty-seventh Street, West of Eighth Avenue, at 4:30 P. M. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck, officiated. Miss Florence Sarre acted as maid of honor. The bride wore embroidered white satin, white chiffon, and velvet, trimmed with lace, and a hat to match, and carried violets. A diamond heart, the gift of the bridegroom, was fastened at the neck of her gown. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, George L. Butnam, as best man. Mrs. William Hoertler, Mrs. William P. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. L. Black, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ruilman, Mr. and Mrs. William Ritsert, Mrs. H. Hirsch, Mrs. D. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. B. Butnam, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Bull, John Bull, David Thompson, Samuel C. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shaad, and Mr. and Mrs. William Cullman were present.

A reception at the home of the bride's father, 48 West Ninety-first Street, followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Butnam will spend their honeymoon at "The Homestead," Virginia Beach, Va.

Semple—McAnerney.

Miss Mary McAnerney, daughter of Col. John McAnerney, and Lorenzo Semple were married in the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue, at 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning. There was no mass. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William J. B. Daly, assistant rector of the Cathedral. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white peau de soie and point lace, a tulle veil caught with orange blossoms, and at her throat a diamond fleur de lis, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Her sister, Miss Florence McAnerney, was maid of honor. J. Preston McAnerney, the bride's brother, acted as best man in place of Alfred K. Byrd, who was prevented by illness from attending. A reception at the home of the bride's father, 20 West Forty-ninth Street, followed the ceremony. Breakfast was served by Delmonico. There was a handsome array of wedding presents. Mr. Semple is a lawyer, a graduate of the Naval Academy, and belongs to the Manhattan, University, and Catholic Clubs, and Association of the Bar of the City of New York. He and his bride will spend about a month in the South and live at Col. McAnerney's home this Winter.

Cary—Thomas.

In the First Presbyterian Church on Henry Street, Brooklyn, last night, Miss Katherine B. Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Thomas of 83 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, was married to William H. Cary, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Cary of 33 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall officiated. Miss Florence B. Marvin of Southwalk, Conn., was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Valentine, Miss M. Waterman, Miss Adella Ireland of New York, Miss Katherine Ousterhout of Kingston, N. Y.; Miss Katherine Blake, and Miss Elibar Whitman. Francis L. Frothingham was the best man and John D. Chapman, Edward S. Thomas, John Spring of Boston, Bayard Dominick, C. R. Stetson of Washington, and William I. Frothingham were the ushers. The bride was attired in a gown of white silk, with trimmings of satin and point lace. The couple started for a trip through the Southern States. They will live at 142 Willow Street, Brooklyn, upon their return.

Kingsbury—Oakley.

Miss Susie Theresa Oakley, daughter of the Rev. Dr. John G. Oakley, was married last evening to Prof. George H. Kingsbury of Binghamton, N. Y., at the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Washington Avenue, of which the bride's father is pastor. The ushers were Henry S. Terrill of Rahway, N. J.; Benjamin R. Gilmour, John Fulton, Jr., and William Raymond Hitchcock. The maid of honor was Miss Ida Augusta Oakley, the bride's sister. The bride wore white satin, trimmed with Mechlin lace and ribbon, and a veil of tulle fastened with lilies of the valley. Prof. Guy Halsey Baskerville of Cornwall-on-the-Hudson was best man. The Rev. John G. Oakley officiated, assisted by Bishop Edward G. Andrews, the Rev. Dr. Elias S. Osbon, the Rev. Dr. T. H. Baragwanath, brother-in-law, and the Rev. Charles S. Oakley, brother of the bride. A reception followed in the parsonage, which adjoins the church.

Lindsay—MacSloy.

Miss May MacSloy, daughter of Mrs. Maria M. MacSloy, who lives at the Windsor Hotel, was married yesterday to Jeffrey Donald Lindsay of the firm of Lindsay & Wilgus, brokers, in one of the parlors of the hotel. There were no bridesmaids or maid of honor. John S. Lindsay, the bridegroom's brother, was best man, and the ushers were Andrew L. Gardiner, Wilbur Carroll Kingsland, Frank Zeller of Philadelphia, and Edward Taylor Charlton of Savannah, Ga. The Rev. Neil N. McKinnon, pastor of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, performed the ceremony in the presence of only relatives and intimate friends. A wedding dinner was served in the banquet hall after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay will travel in the South, and on their return will live at the Windsor.

Frank—Deim.

Miss Katherine Deim, daughter of Mrs. Katherine Deim, of 104 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, and William J. Frank of Stagg Street, Brooklyn, were married last evening in St. Paul's German Methodist Episcopal Church, Penn Street and Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, by the Rev. J. Hauser, pastor of the church.

Miss Kate Frank and Miss Katherine Deim were the flower girls and the bride's only attendants. There was no best man. The ushers were Charles Wendells, J. Bachmeyer, Alexander Kenneth, and William Bachmeyer. A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother. Mr. and Mrs. Frank will make their home at 193 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn.

Newell—Grafts.

Miss Harriet Wells Grafts was married last evening at her home, 294 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, to William Talman Newell of Van Pelt Manor, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. John Fox, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, at Clinton and Remsen Streets, officiated. Miss Hazel Krug and Miss Beatrice Krug were the flower girls, and the bride's only attendants. The bridegroom was accompanied by his brother, James T. Newell, and the ushers were Henry M. De Wart, and Benjamin H. Newell. A small reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Newell will spend their bridal trip in the South. They will make their home at 294 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn.

Kelly—Noonan.

Miss Anastasia Noonan, sister of ex-Judge Thomas F. Noonan of Bayonne, was married at noon yesterday to John J. Kelly of Bordentown in St. John's Roman Catholic Church, Hudson Boulevard and Van Winkle Street, Jersey City. The Rev. Father T. Woert, rector of St. John's Church, officiated. A supper followed at the home of the bride's parents, 43 Van Winkle Street. The wedding was private. Mr. Kelly is a brother of Judge Noonan's wife. He was appointed a Coroner of Burlington County by Gov. Abbett, and has served as an officer of the New Jersey Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have started on a trip to Niagara Falls and Canada.

Esquirol—Snyder.

Miss Nellie Snyder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Snyder of 224 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush, was married last night at the home of her parents to Daniel Lewis Esquirol of 127 Woodruff Street, by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius L. Wells, pastor of the Flatbush Dutch Reformed Church. Miss Francis Esquirol was maid of honor and Miss Josephine Winters and Frank H. Snyder were the color bearers. Philip A. Snyder was best man, and the ushers were John J. Snyder, jr., and J. H. Esquirol. A reception followed the ceremony.

Lucas—Burdett.

MOUNT VERNON, Nov. 24.—Miss Anna Burdett, daughter of Jacob Burdett of the Bank of the Metropolis, and Louis Herbert Lucas were married this evening at 8 o'clock in the Church of the Ascension. The Rev. Henry Van Dyke of New York, assisted by the Rev. F. M. S. Taylor of this city, officiated. Miss Ethel Anderson of Orange, N. J., was maid of honor. William Cable of New York was best man. There was a reception at the home of the bride's father, on Chester Hill.

Hicks—McCoun.

At Oyster Bay, L. I., yesterday afternoon, Miss Rebecca Youngs McCoun, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney McCoun of that place, and Leonard M. Hicks, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Willet Hicks of Locust Valley, L. I., were married by the Rev. Henry H. Washburn, rector of Christ's Church, at the home of the bride's parents. The bride wore a brown tailor-made traveling gown. She is a great-grand-daughter of William T. McCoun who was Vice Chancellor and Justice of the Supreme Court.

Moss—Levy.

Miss Abigail Levy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Levy, of 393 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, and Abraham Moss of 291 South Second Street, Brooklyn, were united in marriage last night in the Scholes Street Synagogue. The Rev. Dr. Solomon, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Fried, performed the ceremony. Miss Bertha Moss was maid of honor and Miss Rebecca Moss and Miss Carrie Moss were the flower girls. Simon Levy was best man.

Falk—Lowenberg.

The wedding of Miss Bessie E. Lowenberg, daughter of Mrs. Rose Lowenberg, and Louis J. Falk took place at 8:30 o'clock yesterday evening at the home of the bride's mother, 227 West Fifty-first Street. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Maurice H. Harris, pastor of Temple Israel of Harlem, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, was followed by a reception.

Archer—Weeks.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 24.—George P. Archer and Ella F. Weeks, both of Harrison, were married to-night at Christ Church, Rye, by Archdeacon W. W. Kirby. The bride was given away by her father. The bridegroom is one of Harrison's most prosperous farmers, and has served several terms as Assessor and Collector of Harrison.

Clark—Man.

At the home of Gen. George W. Wingate, 1,100 Dean Street, Brooklyn, Mr. Wingate's niece, Miss Susan Man, and Charles Cooper Clark of Boston were married. The Rev. Dr. McConnell, pastor of the Holy Trinity Church, officiated. Miss Louise Wingate, cousin of the bride was the maid of honor. Bayard Clark was the best man. The ushers were George Albert Wingate, and Charles G. Wingate.

THE CHECK WAS WORTHLESS.

Pinkney Again Arrested at the Instance of a Caterer.

Eugene A. Pinkney, fifty years old, a manufacturer of rustic furniture, was held in $500 bail for trial yesterday on a charge of passing a worthless check for $50 on Charles G. Testera, the caterer in the Carnegie Music Hall. Pinkney was arrested a month ago on the same charge and was allowed to go on his own recognizance until the examination, but he did not appear at the time appointed.

Yesterday he appeared in company with his son, who produced a number of canceled checks returned by the Hudson River Bank, on which the worthless check of $50 given to Testera was drawn. The latter said that Pinkney was in the habit of depositing a few dollars in the bank every day and withdrawing it the next day. Mrs. Herbert Geenen of 354 Sixth Avenue also testified that Pinkney had passed a worthless check on her about eighteen months ago, and had so far failed to make it good. Pinkney's son offered to give bond for his father, but the Court refused to accept it, and said that a real estate bond would be necessary.

NOVEMBER SALARIES HELD UP.

Brooklyn City Employes Suffer from an Embarrassed Treasury.

The city employes of Brooklyn were in a state of great perturbation yesterday because of a rumor that they would not receive their salaries for the month of November. It is the custom to pay the employes before Thanksgiving Day, but this year was an exception to the rule. There was no money available to pay them.

Every year the city has been in the habit of issuing tax certificates of indebtedness at this time in anticipation of taxes to be collected during the following year. The fact that Brooklyn is to become a part of the Greater New York next year has, however, made it doubtful whether the city has the right to follow that course now. Brooklyn levies taxes one year in advance, which cannot, of course, be done in this last year of its existence. It is for this reason, not any condition of bankruptcy, that the employes could not be paid.

Corporation Counsel Burr and Controller Palmer held a conference on the subject yesterday afternoon. They would not speak for publication afterward, except that Mr. Burr said that the employes would be paid. He would not say when they would receive their salaries, however.

Damrosch Opera Prices.

Walter Damrosch and C. A. Ellis have fixed the following prices for seats for each performance of their five weeks at the Metropolitan Opera House: Orchestra, $4; dress circle, $3; balcony, first three rows, $2.50; other balcony seats, $2; family circle, first three rows, $1.50, and the balance and general admission, $1.

Twenty operas will be presented, ten in French and Italian, in which Mme. Melba will assume the principal parts, and Signor Bimboni will conduct; the other ten in German repertoire, when Mme. Nordica will sing and Walter Damrosch will conduct. A feature of the season will be the performance of "The Barber of Seville" in which Mme. Melba will be heard for the first time in Philadelphia week after next.

Mme. Rejane Engaged in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—By special order of Emperor William, Mme. Réjane has been engaged to play "Madame Sans Gêne" at the Schausplel-Haus.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George C. Barclay.

George C. Barclay died on Tuesday at his home, 160 Remsen Street, Brooklyn. The funeral services will be held there to-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M. Mr. Barclay was born in Johnstone, Scotland, sixty-nine years ago, and came to this country at the age of fifteen. He lived for some years in Albany, and in New Orleans, but for forty years had resided in Brooklyn. He was a member of the firm of Lanman & Kemp, exporters, at 68 William Street, this city, until 1876, when he retired. He was also interested in the manufacture of proprietary medicines. He was a member of the Church of the Pilgrims, of which the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs is pastor, and Dr. Storrs will officiate at the funeral. He was also a member of the Rembrandt Club. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters.

Aretas Blood.

Aretas Blood died yesterday morning at Manchester, N. H. Mr. Blood was born in Weathersfield, Vt., eighty-one years ago. In 1853, with Oliver W. Bailey, he established a machine company in Manchester, which the next year was incorporated as the Manchester Locomotive Works, and now has a capacity of 150 engines a year. In 1872 the fire-engine business of the Amoskeag Company was purchased by Mr. Blood. Besides being at the head of these corporations, Mr. Blood was the owner of the Columbia Cotton Mills, Columbia, N. C.; President of the Second Bank, of the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, Mass., the Manchester Cotton and Woolen Mills and the Amoskeag Paper Mills, and a Director of many other institutions in New Hampshire.

Daniel A. M. Smith.

Dr. Daniel A. M. Smith died on Monday at his home, 465 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn. The funeral was held there last night. Dr. Smith was a dentist, and for many years lived in Hempstead, L. I. He was sixty-six years old. After receiving an education at the Military Academy in Peekskill, he studied dentistry. In 1853 he married and took up his residence in Hempstead. In 1868 he removed to Brooklyn. He organized Morton Lodge, No. 63, F. and A. M., in Hempstead, and various Masonic lodges in other parts of Long Island. He was formerly Superintendent of the Sunday school of the Hempstead Episcopal Church. In 1874 he was graduated from the Brooklyn Academy of Medicine. He leaves a widow, one daughter, and five sons.

Benjamin Beattys.

Benjamin Beattys died on Tuesday at his home, 403 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. The funeral was held there last night. Mr. Beattys was born in Westchester County in 1829, and came to New York City when a boy. He was first employed by the carpet firm of Hyatt & Co., and remained in that business all his life. At an early age he went into business for himself, and subsequently formed the partnership of Beattys & Boak. He was afterward connected with E. S. Higgins & Co. of White Street, this city, and remained with that house for twenty years. He was a member of Plymouth Church during Henry Ward Beecher's pastorate, but had lately been connected with the Central Congregational Church. He leaves a

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Railroad Company.
A Circular addressed to the holders of the Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Gold Bonds of the above Company, due 1988, detailing the proceedings taken for the protection of the interest of the Bondholders, and calling for a deposit of the Bonds in order that these interests may be effectively represented, has been issued in New York and London, under this date. Copies of the Circular and Bondholders' Agreement, together with statement furnished by the Receivers, may be had upon application to either of the undersigned.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
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New York, 1st November, 1897.

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY, No. 40 Wall Street, New York, November 11, 1897.—Notice to stockholders.—Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 29th day of November, 1897, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of submitting to said stockholders for their approval an agreement of consolidation between this company and the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York and the New York and East River Gas Company. By order of the Board of Directors. FORD HUNTINGTON, Secretary.

Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held in Room No. 60, Western Union Building, in the City of New York, on Thursday, the 2d day of December, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.
R. H. ROCHESTER, Secretary.
New York, November 22, 1897.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

There was little show of activity in yesterday's market, the Thanksgiving holiday being practically under way. Stocks especially conspicuous were for the most part inclined to weakness just at the close of business, though throughout the greater part of the day they were dull and strong.

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Quotations were put down at the close of business by no discernible sales of long stock. The room trading contingent simply discovered that the market was unprotected and they resorted to the usual hammering processes with, however, rather more effect than recently has been their fortune.

***

The stocks which were weakest were the specialties. Whisky Trust issues were under pressure again, the fact that mystery prevails in that quarter being used very much to the disadvantage of the property. Official efforts to hide facts are never helpful; and the Whisky Trust situation invites all the pounding that Wall Street bears give it.

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People's Gas stock sold down close to $91 per share yesterday under professional selling. Inside interests still profess to believe that the property is all right, and that its securities will maintain a high level; but however prosperous the property may be, it is handicapped by the fact that regular statements of its business are not made public, though there are official intimations that a change on this account is soon to be put into operation.

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While the more sensitive specialties were forced into weakness yesterday, the standard stocks were also sold down somewhat, the bear contingent encouraged by some of its successes being induced apparently to sell the whole list short.

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Every item of business news which reaches Wall Street is of encouraging character. The dread of Congress intervenes, but so far as general trade conditions are involved, nothing develops which has anything else than cheerful indications attending. Railway earnings continue tremendous. The totals for this month will be record-breaking. And what is of especial consequence in the present rushing traffic is that it does not represent mere crop movement, but is reflecting increased activity in general business. The commodities which are now making up the freight volume of the country are more largely composed of manufactured goods than at any time in half a dozen years. And there is importance in this fact.

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Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $37,000 fives, coupon, at 114¼, $1,000 do, registered, at 113¼, and $4,500 fours, 1907, registered, at 112⅞.

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In State bonds, $4,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 67¾, $10,000 Tennessee Settlement three at 89, and $11,600 do, small, at 85@89.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Manhattan cons.	½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	½
St. Paul & Om. pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	⅞	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	½
Chic. Gt. West. pf.	⅛	N. J. Central	1⅛
A	3	N. Y., Susq. & W. pf.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Peop. Gas L. & C.	1⅛
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Pullman Car	1
Consolidated Gas	4	St. Paul & Omaha	¾
Delaware & Hud.	¾	Southern Pacific	⅛
H. B. Claflin	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅛
Met. Street Ry.	2	Union P., all ins. pd.	1⅛

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Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col., H. & T. 5s, $45 pd.	1	U. Pac. 1st 6s, '96, x m c.	1½
Mil. & Nor. 1st, Main Line	1⅜		

Bonds Declined.

Tol. & Ohio Central 1st 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2 per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $117,328,509; balances, $5,420,143; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $358,461.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅞ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85⅜ for cable transfers, and $4.82½@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅜ for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

New York Exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—15c discount.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¼@59. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 27⅛d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45⅞c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 337,009.87 ounces of silver bullion.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports from Jan. 1 to date	$13,420,645
Exports in the same period	28,919,207
Net exports	$15,498,562
Net imports, 1896	28,194,032
Net exports, 1895	47,988,011
Net exports, 1894	66,377,541
Net exports, 1893	11,207,107

***

On the Stock Exchange 2,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .12, 100 Kingston and Pembroke at .24. On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .11, 1,500 Comstock bonds at .04, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 300 Phoenix Arizona at .04, 200 Portland at .68. On the Mining Exchange 2,100 shares of Annetta sold at .43¾@.43, 35,000 Gold Magnet at .03@.03¼@.027½@.03¾, 2,000 Miami at .37b5@.37@.36¾, 5,500 Rock Mountain at .13½, 3,500 Waldorf at .11¼@.11¾@.11½, 5,700 Alamo at .03½@.02⅞, 6,400 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 9,000 Cannon Ball at .003@.003½c, 300 Elkton at .98s10@.96, 12,300 Garfield Gr. at .04@.04⅛, 200 Golden Fleece at .55, 16,200 Jefferson at .05@.05¼@.05, 61,000 Justine at .002½@.003½, 4,700 Pharmacist at .08@.07¾, 1,000 Sentinel at .002, 6,200 Work at .04@.04⅜@.04¼.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ⅝, to 95⅝; Erie first preferred, ⅜, to 36¼; New York Central, ¼, to 109¼; Atchison, ⅛, to 13; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 56⅜, and Erie, ⅛, to 15. Declined—Pennsylvania, ⅝, to 56⅝; Illinois Central, ⅛, to 103¾, and Reading, ⅛, to 10¾. Canadian Pacific sold at 83⅜. British Consols advanced 1-16, to 113¼, for money, and ⅛, to 113⅝, for the account.

In Paris rentes closed at 103f 65c. Exchange on London was 25f 20¼c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 175.70 and in Rome at 105.02.

DICTATED BY CONSERVATISM.

Discussing the prevailing inactivity in the stock market, Mr. Clarence H. Wildes of the Stock Exchange house of Clarence H. Wildes & Co. expressed the following views yesterday:

"The present dullness in Wall Street financial affairs by no means foreshadows permanently lower prices, but is chiefly due to the desire of conservative interests to refrain from any aggressive movement while important matters are pending. Notable among these are the convening of Congress and the uncertainty prevailing as to the final adjustment of Union Pacific affairs.

"Large amounts of money are invested in this property, and it was generally accepted that the plan as originally contemplated would dispose of this last—except the Baltimore and Ohio—of all the important reorganizations which have been successfully carried through.

"The uncertainty regarding the Kansas Pacific foreclosure, while not of itself of sufficient importance to permanently affect the market, nevertheless for the time being this and any undesirable conditions are potent factors in curtailing operations. The comparative firmness of the market, however, in spite of any unfavorable and minor developments, may be attributed to the continued ease of money, (which at present does not reflect dullness in general trade conditions,) prospects of heavy shipments abroad, with consequent free supply of commercial bills, large earnings of railways—notably the trunk lines and Grangers—and refunding operations of the New York Central, Michigan Central, Rock Island, and Northwest. The high rates of interest-bearing bonds, against which many of our largest railroads have been contending for years, are being gradually reduced, in some cases from 7 to 3½ per cent. In the case of the Michigan Central and New York Central presumably the refunding operations will be conducted on the same basis as those adopted by the Lake Shore.

"Conceding that the rates of interest in this country are now fairly and permanently established at much lower figures than corporations and borrowers years ago had been led to expect, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the stocks of any railroad must advance, if such corporations, by conservative management, will seek to inspire confidence both by their stockholders and creditors."

WESTERN GOOD TIMES.

Speaking yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES of the business situation in the West, Mr. L. Mendenhall, President of the First National Bank of Duluth, Minn., who is now on a business trip to this city, said:

"Every kind of business in the West has greatly improved, and my view is that this improvement will continue. It started with the farmer when he received the benefit of the great advance in the price of what, and it has since been broadening out into the various departments of trade.

"Farmers have paid off mortgages from the results of their excellent harvests, and as had been expected they are buying liberally from the jobbers. This is evidenced by the increase in the supply of money now deposited in Western banks. For the first time in a number of years the jobbers are doing a really good business. Lumbermen are happy over the prospect of better returns for the money they have invested. Their business shows an enormous increase during the present year, and, while profits are regarded as smaller than at any time when a business boom appeared hitheto, men engaged in lumbering enterprises are very well satisfied with the condition of affairs at present and the outlook for the future.

"It is well known that our section is in as great an iron producing country as there is anywhere on the globe. During the present year we have taken out five and a half million tons of iron ore, for which a fair price was received. Orders now in hand will necessitate the taking out of an additional seven and a half million tons. All these things, of course, go to make up a general all-around prosperity, such as our section has not experienced since 1893.

"Another encouraging sign is to be found in the fact that property is beginning to command substantial values—I mean by this all kinds of real estate. People with money are investing in Western holdings, buying property in the Northwest practically for nothing. This property will increase steadily in value from now on, and, of course, a great deal of money can be made in such investments.

"As far as I have talked with business men in the East, I have learned that they regard the business revival in the West as a fact thoroughly established. They have found of late when they sought to place money in the West that the banks out there have plenty of money on hand which they can loan out to great advantage. It is a cheerful thing to have the Eastern capitalist feel that Western matters have settled down on a good business basis.

"I believe that at least 40 per cent. of the business institutions in the West will resume the payment of dividends after the first of the coming year. This has infused a new spirit of confidence into all who have money invested in the enterprises of the West."

DOLLAR CASH WHEAT AGAIN.

Dollar cash wheat was quoted again on the Produce Exchange yesterday. The grade was the standard No. 2 red, free on board, afloat, and the quotation was $1.00¾. No. 2 red has been under, but hugging the dollar mark since Nov. 12. Of course such grades as choice cash Manitoba and Duluth have been dollar wheat all along, but No. 2 red and No. 1 Northern are delivery grades.

***

The wheat market yesterday was as strong as it was dull and of remarkable promise. All sorts of bullish forecasts were made, mainly because of the aggressive stiffening of the staple in response to every bull factor. Demand and incontrovertible statistics rule the situation, and will govern it until next March has well advanced, crop failures or bounteous harvests elsewhere notwithstanding.

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Our breadstuffs are needed to avert bread famine abroad. Stocks are depleted where not exhausted, and only the policy of foreign buyers to catch at low prices here has prevented our dealers from seriously considering how much wheat we have, how much we can spare, and what would be the result of crop failures in Australia, India, and the Argentine Republic. And this without considering the growing belief that vast as was the Winter sowing in the United States this year a high percentage of it is bound to be a failure because of its lateness, due to lack of rain.

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Wheat futures yesterday were in narrow range, that for December being 98¾@98⅝c, and May 94¾@94⅝c. The net gains of the day were: December, at 98⅝c, ¾c, and May, at 94⅝, ½c. Liberal acceptances in local business were reported, and the export business for this port aggregated 200,000 bushels.

IRON TRADE WAITING.

Superficially considered, the iron trade is not in satisfactory shape, but underlying conditions are not unfavorable. The Iron Age—foremost of authorities—will say in its review to-day:

"Developments have been very meagre during the past week. It has become a waiting game, in which many are arrayed on the one side who themselves believe, with Benner, that 1898 is to be a very good year. The majority do not expect any decided movement until March or April, and are quite willing to put pressure upon the raw materials in the meantime. They have the usual Winter dullness to help them.

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"A weakening tendency has developed in many lines, and prices are a shade lower. This is true of Bessemer pig, steel billets, and wire rods, the former being sold to $9.50 at Valley Furnace, December delivery; the second to $15 for small lots at Pittsburg, and the last named below $22, Pittsburg, for fair quantities.

"In some branches of the finished iron trade there is some activity. Thus Chicago notes quite a tonnage of bars. In the East the Delaware ship-plate orders are still hanging fire. Momentarily the demand for structural material is light, but judging from the activity in many architects' offices, there will be a heavy tonnage when the season opens again.

"In a few weeks the days of making repairs and renewals will be at hand, bringing a natural, if only temporary, restriction of the output.

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"During the past few days the gathering of wire and wire rod interests in this city has again attracted attention to the negotiations for the formation of the colossal wire consolidation to which we have repeatedly referred. These negotiations have made progress, nearly all the concerns assenting to the propositions made. At present the main efforts are directed to draw one leading work into line. Then will come the work of appraisal by representatives of the underwriting bankers. What readjustments may then follow will be readily understood. If everything works smoothly, the negotiations may be closed by February.

"The undertaking is by far the greatest and most far-reaching recorded in the history of the iron trade. Its ramifications extend far beyond the wire trade proper. In fact, we are advised that the tonnage of steel will be over 100,000 tons a month. It involves the incidental acquisition of some large steel plants. It is based, however, on the complete control of the live wire rod capacity in the country, and is to place the entire wire industry, in all its branches, under the complete domination of the consolidation. The smaller works and the subsidiary industries must depend for their raw material upon it. To what extent power would be tempered by wisdom time alone can teach.

"As a buyer of steel, such an enormous aggregation of mills and works would have an overshadowing influence. If the negotiations now in progress, with what is pronounced to be fair prospect of success, should end in a consolidation, then the whole iron trade of the country would have to face greatly changed conditions."

ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Messrs. Mathews, Bean & Co. have begun the issue of a series of circular letters dealing with the financial relation of important Stock Exchange properties. Yesterday's, the first number, was devoted to a study of the preferred stock of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, of which it is said:

"In the first quarter of the present fiscal year (July 1 to Sept. 30) the road has earned $801,314.86 net, which, after deducting the proportion of all charges for the quarter, leaves $249,650.39—sufficient to pay the entire year's dividend of 4 per cent. on the $5,000,000 of first preferred stock and a surplus of $49,650.39. In the poor year ending June 30, 1897, the first fiscal year of the new company, the results were of an encouraging character, for surplus earnings over all charges were $331,067. From this 2 per cent. for the whole year ($100,000) was paid on the first preferred, the Directors deeming it wise to defer the commencement of regular semi-annual dividends until better able to calculate the future performance of the property.

"Aside from its large current earnings the road is in excellent position, as it is to-day loaning over $1,000,000 in the St. Louis market and has a large amount of cash on deposit with New York banks. At the end of the last fiscal year the total of current liabilities, including interest and sinking funds, was $1,790,999.20, against which the treasury held cash and quick assets of $2,625,358.49.

"A fund of $500,000 provided by the reorganization for new equipment and improvements, is being held to refit rolling stock with automatic couplers and air brakes, as required by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and for other improvements. No road ever issued a cleaner balance sheet."

COLORADO BREAKING RECORDS.

The output of ore at a rate never before equaled in the history of the camp goes on, and the blockading of the railroads, ore haulers, and mills is becoming a serious matter. Never was such a jam. Mine owners are kicking because they cannot get more than half of their ore handled, the railroads are limited to three cars where they need twice as many, and the ore haulers are pushing into service single teams, light box wagons, anything and everything that will contribute toward carrying ore. In September, the month in which the production fell below a million, the teams stood in the stables for one-fourth of the time, and at the rate at which it is now going, if nothing interferes to check the output, it will be much larger than ever before.

Nothing can prevent November being the banner month in the life of the camp. Yesterday the Florence and Cripple Creek hauled out 500 tons of ore, of which 360 tons were going to the smelters, the proportion being much higher than was ever before known. With the milling rates up and the transportation facilities blockaded it is to be expected mine owners will break high-grade ore in order to reduce the tonnage and at the same time increase the aggregate production.—Denver Republican.

BOSTON BULLS ON COPPER.

Copper share brokers are successfully moving their specialties forward and talking higher copper as an incentive to buy the copper shares. They have this, and, apparently, only this, to bank on. There is believed to be an improving prospect for settlement of the engineering strike abroad. London copper agents set much upon this in casting the horoscope of copper. They calculate that consumption will increase materially once this difficulty is overcome, and the London metal market seems to be discounting some favorable outcome of the conference to harmonize difficulties. The London copper market is easily manipulated both from near by and from this side the Atlantic. Perhaps brokers and insiders can force considerable advance in copper shares. They are quite easily handled under the co-operation of insiders with brokers.—Boston Herald.

SECURITIES LISTED.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday empowered their Committee on Stock List to add to securities quoted the Union Pacific Purchase Money Certificates to be issued by the Mercantile Trust Company, and countersigned by the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee, for $44,000,000.

Other securities listed yesterday by the Stock Exchange were:

Northern Pacific Railway—$871,000 additional prior lien and land grant 4 per cent. gold coupon bonds, making total listed $79,564,500; and $69,564 registered bonds into which coupon bonds may be converted.

Southern Pacific—$576,000 additional first consolidated mortgage guaranteed 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1937, making $19,671,000 now listed.

Union Elevated Railroad (Chicago)—$3,925,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1945.

Des Moines Union Railway—$628,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1917.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following are topics which yesterday received Wall Street attention:

Record breaking car movement at Indianapolis last week. Number received and forwarded, over 25,500, an increase of 60 over the previous week and 2,550 over the corresponding week last year.

Further decline in West End stock in Boston. Down to 79, fall of 4½ per cent. from Tuesday night's close; rallied at the close to 80¼@80½.

Denial by Presidents of both the Market and Fulton and the Hide and Leather Banks of rumors of a contemplated consolidation of interests.

Grain trade at New Orleans, particularly over Illinois Central, despite late quarantine restrictions, far in excess of this season last year. Receipts from Sept. 1 to Nov. 15 were over 4,250,000 bushels in excess of last year and the shipments 5,000,000 bushels ahead.

Reduction by Morgan Steamship Line and Southern Pacific of 16 per cent. on all classes of freight from Atlantic ports to points in Colorado, to take effect to-morrow.

Sales of 51,000 barrels of flour by two Minneapolis mills, most of which was for export.

Satisfactory progress of fortnightly settlement in London money. Market not affected. Carrying rate for American shares unchanged from previous settlement.

Probability of an early special meeting of Joint Traffic Association. Board of Control to elect a successor to Garret A. Hobart, who recently resigned from Arbitration Committee.

Favorable impression made in London by Secretary Gage's speech at Chamber of Commerce banquet on Tuesday night.

Shipment to San Francisco from Australia of $1,375,000 gold, making $11,375,000 gold received from that source this Fall.

Statement that Treasury officials expect to hear the representatives of the beet sugar industry next week relative to export bounty on Netherland sugar.

Denial by member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. of any connection with proposed consolidation of sewer-pipe manufacturers.

London purchases on balance of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville.

Expectation that question of dividend on Northern Pacific preferred will be settled at meeting of directors Monday, Dec. 13. Earnings for first three days of third week in November increased about $75,000.

Course of coal trade said to be satisfactory to anthracite interests. Restrictive plan expected to be announced at any time, with a likelihood of stiffer prices to follow.

Selling of Sugar Trust stock on false reports of serious change in condition of H. O. Havemeyer.

Report that the Arbuckles had purchased Woolson coffee plant at Toledo, Ohio, denied by officials of the latter company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	206
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	194	196
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s, ex int.	71	72
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	6	7½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	77½	79
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Columbus (Ohio) stock	47	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	39	40
42d St. Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	70	73
Kings County Elevated	2½	3½
Kings County Traction	40	43
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	96½	98
New Orleans Traction common	4⅞	5½
New Orleans Traction pf.	19	22
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	198
Third Avenue Railroad, ex dividend	146	148
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	93	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	92
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	100
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	82	85
Union Ferry	67	68
Union Ferry bonds	104	106

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex int.	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	93	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70½	72½

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs	100	101
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100½	101
Columbus Gas	90	93
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	73	78
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	72	74
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	320	350
Madison (Wis.) stock	59	61
New Amsterdam pf., when issued	75	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	111½	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con.	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	38	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98	100
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	41
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	86	88
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	138	142
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	150	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	17½	19
Syracuse Gas 1st, 5 p. c. bonds	97	97
Western Gas Company	83	85
Western Gas Co. bonds, ex interest	102	103

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Pipefounders	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common	32½	33
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	92	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	3
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	10	15
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	65	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	97
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Mait common	24	26
Mait preferred	74	76
Michigan-Peninsular Car	10	15
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	3	5
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	65	70
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	330	333
Trenton Potteries	50	53
Trenton Potteries pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	155	156½
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	85	87

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	106	112
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Electro-Pneumatic	1½	1¾
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	53
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	146	150
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	32	32
Wool Exchange	110	112

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the third week in November showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$3,342
International & Great Northern	763
Iowa Central	5,789
Missouri Pacific	101,000
Central Branch	6,000
Rio Grande Western	10,840
Texas Pacific	49,798
Wabash	21,774

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The only decrease was shown by Toledo and Ohio Central, falling off $6,478.

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Georgia and Alabama reported for the second week in November an increase of $5,466, and Cleveland, Canton and Southern $3,368. Buffalo and Susquehanna showed an increase in gross earnings for the month of October of $5,253. Northern Central for the same period showed a decrease of $9,615. Georgia and Alabama's gross earnings in October increased $23,678; Baltimore and Ohio showed a decrease in gross earnings for October of $6,639; Southern Railway showed an increase of $18,937. Lake Shore for the quarter ended September showed an increase in gross of $193,148. New York, Susquehanna and Western showed a decrease for October of $18,828. Allegheny Valley showed an increase for the same month of $57,092.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340	Manhattan	280
American Exchange	170	Market & Fulton	215
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	185
Central National	180	Mech'cs' & Traders'	113
Chase National	500	Mercantile	168
Chatham	290	Merchants'	146
Chemical	4000	Merchants' Exch'ge	120
City	620	Metropolis	440
Citizens'	125	New York	235
Columbia	150	New York County	700
Commerce	208	N. Y. Nat. Exch'ge	80
Continental	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	175
East River	135	Park	262
Fifth Avenue	2800	People's	200
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Republic	150
Fourth National	195	Seaboard National	172
Gallatin National	310	Second National	450
Garfield National	550	Seventh National	100
German-American	112	Shoe & Leather	94
Germania	300	State of New York	112
Greenwich	165	Tradesmen's	102
Hanover	350	U. S. National	210
Hudson River	153	West Side	275
Import'rs & Trad's'	525	Western National	125
Irving	145		

There was a sale of 100 shares of Tradesmen's at 102.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$2,000 Lehigh and Hudson Railroad Company 6 per cent. bonds, due 1911. Interest January and July, 90.

$2,300 Consumers' Gas Company of Newburg, N. Y., 6 per cent. bonds; three of $500

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1897.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
73½	74¼	75	Am. Cotton Oil pf	73½	73½	73¼	73¼	
117	119	50	American Express	118	118	118	118	
7⅞	7¼	3,520	American Spirits Mfg.	7	7¼	6¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
17½	18	455	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	16¾	17	16¼	17	
130⅝	130⅞	19,840	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	132	132	130⅜	130⅝	− ⅜
111⅝	112	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf	111⅝	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	
	91¼	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅝
80¾	81¼	1,190	American Tobacco	80¾	81	80⅝	81	
110	113	15	Am. Tobacco pf	111	111	111	111	+ ¼
26⅝	27	670	At., T. & S. F. pf	27⅛	27⅛	26¾	26¾	− ⅛
5¼	5½	2,120	Bay State Gas	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
31⅝	32	575	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	32½	32⅝	31⅞	32	+ ⅛
11	12	50	Central Pacific	12	12	12	12	− ⅛
21¾	21⅞	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	
95½	96	6,770	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	94	94⅛	93⅞	93⅞	− ⅜
12⅝	12⅞	1,010	Chicago Great West.	12⅜	13	12⅜	12⅝	
33	36	130	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	33	33	33	33	
92	92¼	8,960	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	92½	93	91¾	92	− ¼
120¼	120⅝	630	Chicago & Northw.	121	121¼	121	121⅛	− ⅛
164½	166	35	Chi. & Northw. pf.	165	165	165	165	
88½	89	8,480	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	87⅜	87⅜	86⅝	86⅝	− ⅝
31½	32¼	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	− ⅛
182½	183	4,685	Consolidated Gas	185	185	181½	182¾	− ½
107½	107⅝	530	Del. & Hudson, ex div.	107⅜	107⅜	107	107	− ¾
34⅝	35	100	Erie 1st pf.	35	35	35	35	− ¼
94¾	96	100	H. B. Claflin Co.	95	95	95	95	− 1¼
100¼	100⅞	5	Illinois Central	121	121¼	121	121⅛	+ ⅛
43	45	100	Illinois Steel Co.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	
23⅝	24	250	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	43	43	43	43	
40½	41¼	100	Laclede Gas	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	− ⅛
90	95	70	Laclede Gas pf.	40	40	40	40	
68	68¾	135	Lake Erie & West. pf.	95	95	95	95	
54⅝	54⅞	3,700	Louisville & Nashville.	69	69	67½	68	
100	100⅜	16,590	Manhattan Con	54⅞	54⅞	54¼	54⅜	− ¼
112⅜	113⅜	2,830	Metropolitan St. Ry.	99⅝	101¼	99⅝	99⅞	+ ⅜
32½	32¾	400	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	115½	115¾	112⅝	113½	+ ½
28⅝	28⅞	1,810	Missouri Pacific	33	33	32¼	32¼	−2
32⅞	33½	705	National Lead Co.	28⅝	28⅞	28¼	28¼	− ⅛
16¾	17¼	100	National Linseed Oil.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	− ⅛
83	83⅞	6,390	New Jersey Central	17	17	17	17	− ⅛
105⅜	106	10	New York Central	84	84	82¾	83	− ⅛
32½	33⅜	150	N. Y. Sus. & West. pf.	106	108	106	106	−1⅝
19	19⅞	1,935	Northern Pacific	32½	32½	32¼	32½	
54⅜	54⅞	25,000	Northern Pacific pf.	19⅝	19⅞	19	19¼	−1
5	8	5	Omaha & St. L.	55¼	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	− ⅛
15	15½	450	Ontario & Western	5½	5½	5½	5½	− ¼
29⅜	29¾	1,160	Pacific Mail	14¾	15	15	15	
109½	110	410	Pennsylvania R. R.	29¾	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	
91⅝	91¾	12,410	Peo. Gas, Chicago	110	110⅛	110	110⅛	+ ⅛
65	67	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	93¼	93¼	91⅝	91⅝	−1⅞
170	171	255	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	66	66	66	66	
20⅝	20⅞	4,900	Reading	171	171	170	170	−1
6¼	6⅝	20	St. J. & G. I.	21	21	20½	20⅝	− ⅛
6¾	6⅞	500	St. L. & San Fran.	7	7	7	7	
53½	54	800	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	
80	85	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	53½	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅛
120	124	50	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	81	81	81	81	
76¾	76⅞	1,220	St. Paul & Omaha	123	123	123	123	
146	146½	140	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	77⅝	78	76½	76½	− ¾
19½	20	200	Southern Pacific	146	146	146	146	
9	9¼	77	Southern Railway	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	+1
29¼	29½	410	Southern Railway pf.	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	− ½
4¾	4⅞	70	Standard R. & T.	29½	29½	29¼	29¼	
28⅜	28⅝	800	Tenn. Coal & Iron	48	48	48	48	− ⅝
10⅜	11	100	Texas Pacific	23¾	23½	23½	23½	
23	23⅜	10,795	U. S. Rubber	11	11	11	11	+ ⅛
7	7¼	400	U. S. Rubber pf.	7	7	7	7	−1⅛
61⅛	62½	100	U. S. Leather pf.	23	23	23	23⅛	− ⅛
10¾	17¼	10	United States Rubber	62	62	62	62	− ⅛
64	66	200	U. S. Rubber pf.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	7¼	300	Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17	17⅛	300	Wabash pf.	7⅛	7⅛	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
101	103	400	West Chicago Street	17⅛	17⅛	17	17	− ⅛
7⅝	8	200	Western Union Beef.	103⅜	103⅜	102⅞	103	
86½	86¾	235	Western Union Tel.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
2	2¼	310	Wheeling & Lake Erie,	86⅞	86⅞	86¾	86¾	− ¼
			$1 ass. paid					
			Sales	178	2½	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
		156,030						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil 8s
4,000 108
Am Dock & Imp 5s
1,000 116
At, T & S F gen 4s
35,000 ..... 83½
2,000 ..... 86½
14,000 ..... 86⅜
Adjustment 4s
5,000 ..... 93⅝
5,000 ..... 93⅜
45,000 ..... 93⅝
2,500 ..... 93½
10,000 ..... 93½
16,000 ..... 93½
5,000 ..... 93½
2,000 ..... 93⅜
Balt & Ohio 1st, Parkersburg Branch
3,000 ..... 108½
6,000 ..... 108¼
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
2,000 ..... 120½
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000 ..... 80½
Brooklyn R T 5s
18,000 90
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
2,000 ..... 110½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
14,000 ..... 99¼
4,000 99
Canada Southern 2d
2,000 107
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
5,000 90
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
3,000 ..... 38½
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
2,000 ..... 13½
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000 ..... 78⅝
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s
1,000 ..... 103½
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
2,000 ..... 103¼
Chi, B & Q conv 5s
9,000 108
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s
3,000 ..... 94⅝
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s
1,000 95
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s
1,000 109
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
5,000 ..... 107⅝
1,000 ..... 107⅛
18,000 ..... 107⅛
Registered
5,000 ..... 106⅝
15,000 ..... 106⅝
C, C, C & St L, St Louis Div 4s
1,000 94
Col, H V & T 5s, J P M & Co ctfs, $45 pd
1,000 ..... 71⅜
Detroit Gas Co 5s
4,000 91
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s
3,000 ..... 109⅛
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
7,000 ..... 106⅝
Erie gen lien 3-4s
6,000 ..... 69½
Erie 1st ext 5s
10,000 111
Total sales 156,030

Erie 1st con 7s	
15,000	143½
Ft W & D C 1st	
2,000	69
H & Tex Cent G M 4s	
10,000	79
Ind, Dec & West 1st	
1,000	104
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	
10,000	99½
Kan City, P & Gulf 1st	
10,000	20F 82½
2,000	82¾
10,000	82⅞
11,000	20F 82⅞
5,000	83
10,000	20F 82⅞
11,000	82⅞
6,000	20F 81⅝
10,000	20F 81⅝
10,000	20F 82¼
10,000	20F 82⅜
10,000	20F 81⅝
1,000	119
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs	
25,000	89½
L S & Mich So 3½s	
5,000	105¾
Registered	
5,000	105¾
L S & M So 1st reg	
9,000	109⅜
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented	
2,000	100½
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st	
11,000	102⅝
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s	
3,000	84⅝
Manhattan Ry con 4s	
15,000	95
Met St Ry gen 5s	
19,000	112
Mich Cent cons 7s	
6,000	114
Mil & Nor 1st, 1910, main line	
2,000	123
Mil & St Paul G M 4s, Series A	
3,000	104½
Mil & St P, I & D ext	
1,000	140¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
11,000	87¼
Mo, K & T 2d 5s	
5,000	61⅜
Mo, K & T of T 5s	
3,000	82
Mobile & Ohio gen 4s	
2,000	72⅝
N Y Cent & H ext 4s	
500	104
N Y, S & W G M	
4,000	86¾
Nort & W Ry con 4s	
1,000	76⅜
Nor Pac gen lien 3s	
3,000	59
5,000	58⅜
35,000	59
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	
2,000	91⅝
31,000	91⅝
500	91⅞
25,000	91¾
	$1,025,500

Nor Pac 1st 6s	
1,000	118
Nor Pac Term 1st	
5,000	104
Omaha & St L 1st	
1,000	81½
Oregon R & N 4s	
2,000	93⅝
1,000	93¾
Oregon Short Line 6s	
2,000	120¾
Or S L 1st con 5s	
35,000	93½
People's G & C of Chicago 1st cons 6s	
4,000	114
Peo & Pekin Un 2d	
10,000	85
Reading Co gen 4s	
11,000	84⅝
3,000	84⅝
4,000	84⅝
1,000	84⅝
10,000	84⅝
18,000	84⅝
Rich & Danv con 6s	
1,000	124
Rio Grande West 1st	
1,000	81⅜
11,000	81⅝
St L & I M 1st ext 4½s	
5,000	107¾
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s	
10,000	86
3,000	86¼
6,000	86½
St L & San Fran 4s	
2,000	73
1,000	72⅝
St L & S F gen 5s	
1,000	102⅝
5,000	102¾
San An & Ar Pass 4s	
10,000	60
3,000	60⅛
So Pac of Ariz 1st	
10,000	101
So Pac of N M 1st	
10,000	108
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
2,000	92½
3,000	92¼
Standard R & T 6s	
3,000	60
Tex & N O cons 5s	
5,000	97¾
7,000	98
Tex & Pac 2d inc	
20,000	28
35,000	27⅞
5,000	27¾
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	
5,000	108
Union Pac ext S F 8s, Tr Co certfs	
3,000	110½
Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups	
11,000	111
U P, D & G 1st, Trust Co certfs	
2,000	48¼
U S Leather Co 6s	
3,000	114
Wabash 1st 5s	
7,000	105½
West Shore gtd 4s	
1,000	111⅝
3,000	111⅝
Registered	
2,000	111⅝
	$1,025,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	98½	
4s, r., 1907	112⅞	113⅜
4s, c., 1907	114¼	114½
4s, r., 1925	128¼	128½
4s, c., 1925	128	128½
5s, r., 1904	114	114½
5s, c., 1904	114¼	114⅝
Currency 6s, 1898	102⅝	
Currency 6s, 1899	106	
Cherokee 4s, 1898, 103	103	
Cherokee 4s, 1899, 103	103	
Adams Express	158	162
Alb. & Sus	182	
Alton & T. H.	60	
Am. Ex.	119	
Am. Cotton Oil	21½	22¼
Ann Arbor	11¼	13
Ann Arbor pf	30	32
At., T. & S. F.	27⅛	27⅝
Balt. & Ohio	12⅝	13
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	6
Boston A. L. pf	103	106
B'klyn Union Gas	118	120
Brunswick Co., 1st in. paid	3¼	4¼
Buff., R. & P.	20	22½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	57	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	
Canada Southern	52	52½
Canadian Pacific	80⅞	81½
Capital Traction	58	
Chi. & Alton	160	165
Chi. & Alton pf	170	
Chi. & E. Ill.	55½	
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	100
Chi., Ind. & L.	9	10
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	28	30
C. M. & St. P. pf.	139⅜	140¼
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B	23	26
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	78	81
Consol. Ice	30	32
Consol. Ice pf.	85	90
Clev., L. & W. pf.	42	50
Cleve. & Pitts.	167⅜	
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1½	1¾
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2½	
Col. Fuel & Iron	20¾	5
Col. F. & I. pf.	21¼	
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	4	80
Col., H. V. & T.	4½	5

	Bid.	Ask'd.
C. H. V. & T. pf.	18	20
Com. Cable	175	
Consol. Coal	38	181
Del., L. & W.	154	155
Den. & R. G.	10⅞	14
Den. & R. G. pf.	43½	44¼
D. M. & Ft. D.	8	10
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	
Dul., S. S. & A.	2¾	4
D., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	7½
Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	123	125
E. E. I. of B'klyn.	107	111
Erie	14⅝	14¾
Erie 2d pf.	19	20
Ev. & T. H.	23	28
Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	48
Flint & P. M.	11	13
Ft. W. & R. G.	12	17
General Electric	31⅜	32½
Gt. Nor. pf.	130	136
G. B. & W.	30	
Homestake	39½	
Int. Cent. I.	93	97
Iowa Central	9	9⅝
Iowa Central pf.	31⅜	32
Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	
Joliet & Chicago	160	
Kanawha & Mich.	7	9
Keokuk & D. M.	2½	4
K. & D. M. pf.	13	15
Keokuk & West.	30	35
Kingston & Pem.	1	10
L. E. & W.	15	16
Lake Shore	161¼	171
Long Island	35	40
L., E. & St. L. pf.	1	7
Manhattan Beach.	7	50
Md. Coal pf.	40	
Mexican Central	5	6
Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼
Mich. Central	101¼	102½
Minn. & St. L.	22½	24½
M. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	88
M. & St. L. 2d pf.	52⅜	54
Minn. & St. L. pf.	56	59½
Mo., K & T.	12¾	13¼
Mobile & Ohio	24	26
Morris & Essex	169	
Nat. Lead pf., ex d.	102½	
National Starch	7½	10
Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	75
Nat. St. 2d pf.	22	28
New Cent. C.	6	8
N. Y. & N. H.	179	181
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13½	14
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	73	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	34½
N. Y., S. & W.	17½	18
Norfolk So.	65	67½
Nor. & Western.	13¾	14¼
Nor. & West. pf.	42⅝	43½
North American	4	4½
Northwest. Tel.	110	
Ont. Mining	3¼	4
Oregon Imp., 3d in. paid	14	16
Ore. R. & N.	33	38
Ore. R. & N. pf.	67	69½
Ore. S. L.	18	19
Penn. Coal	330	370
Peo., Dec. & Ev.	⅞	1⅛
Peo. & Eastern	4	7
P., C., C. & St. L.	93¼	94
P., Ft. W. & C.	169¾	
Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Quicksilver	1	3
Quicksilver pf.	8	11
Reading 1st pf.	45⅜	46¼
Reading 2d pf.	25⅜	26⅜
Rens. & Saratoga	182	186
Rio Grande West.	23	25
Rio Grande W. pf.	53	54
R., W. & O.	120	
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	45	47
St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	14	16
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	20⅞	21¼
St. L. S. W.	4⅞	4⅞
St. L. S. W. pf.	9¼	10
St. L. & Duluth.	19	23
Sil. bullion certfs.	58¼	59
Sixth Avenue	190	200
Third Avenue	146	150
U. S. Express	40	43
U. S. Leather	7	7½
Wells-F. Express	110	113
W. & L. E.	1⅛	3
W. & L. E. pf.	8	11
W., S. & P.	2⅜	3½
W., S. & P. pf.	4	8
Wis. Central	17	18
Wis. Central pf.	4	8

Victoria Medal for Newark Man.

NEWARK, Nov. 24.—William Yuill, Clerk of the First Criminal Court, a survivor of the Red River of the North expedition which went out from Canada under Sir Garnet, now Lord, Wolseley, in 1870, is to receive a medal from Queen Victoria. All other survivors of that deputation are honored similarly. Mr. Yuill was only eighteen years old when he went out with the expedition, the purpose of which was to put down Riel and his half-breed followers.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Directors of the United States Leather Company have declared a dividend of $1 per share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 3. Books close Dec. 15.

At the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York the coupons of the first and second mortgage bonds of the Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company, due Dec. 1, 1897, will be paid.

Coupons of the Cahaba Coal Mining Company's bonds, due Dec. 1, 1897, it is announced by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank, New York, on maturity.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,070	Am. Sp. Mfg.	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	7¼
140	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	16¾	17⅛	16¼	17⅛
170	A., T. & S. F. pf.	27	27	26¾	26⅝
100	Am. Tobacco	81	81	81	81
50	Bay State Gas	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,330	Chi., R. I. & P.	87½	87⅞	86¼	86⅞
4,060	Chi., B. & Q.	98⅞	99⅛	98⅝	98⅞
5,860	C., M. & St. P.	92¼	93⅛	93	93⅛
10	C., St. P. M. & O.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
4,980	Cent. of N. J.	83⅞	83⅞	82⅝	83
400	Manhattan	55	55	54¾	54¾
2,630	Mo. Pacific	100¼	101¼	99⅝	99⅝
640	N. Y. C. & H. R.	28¾	29	28⅝	28¾
100	N. Y. O. & W.	15	15	15	15
7,490	Nor. Pac. pf.	55¼	55⅝	54¾	54⅝
70	Pacific Mail	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29½
3,990	People's Gas	93⅜	93⅝	91⅝	92¼
3,040	Reading	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼
210	Tenn. C. & I.	21	21¼	20⅝	20⅝
1,720	Union Pacific	24⅞	24⅞	23½	23⅝
50	Western Union	86¾	86¾	86⅜	86¾
38,630					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	B. W. & W. 1st.	99	99	99	99
3,000	B'klyn U. G. 1st.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110½
2,000	Can. South. 2d.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107⅜
5,000	Nassau Elt. 1st.	82⅝	83	82	82⅝
10,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	96	96	96	96
2,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	59	59	59	59
10,000	Reading 4s	118	118	118	118
4,000	Southern 5s	84	84½	84	84½
5,000	S. R. & T. 6s	61	61	61	61
$77,000					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—West End Street Railway common stock continued the dominating feature, 8,331 shares changing hands in the forenoon, with further loss from 84¼ at the close yesterday to 79⅝, and not over ¾ rally at any time until the final trading, when it ran up to 81. This makes a total drop of 15⅝ on the adverse decision of the Railroad Commissioners in the matter of the elevated lease. Preferred was off 1 more, at 99½. Butte and Boston was the only other active feature, losing 1, to 24½.

The Tamarack mine declares a $3 dividend, ($180,000;) Osceola declares $1, ($50,000.) Three-eighths of 1 per cent. was bid to call 1,000 shares of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, at 100, during the month of January, 1898.

Brokers, commenting on the general market, said the West End episode had produced considerable uneasiness, and induced considerable disposition to sell stocks by investors. This hardly is borne out by the prices of home railway shares, all of which hold firm. Boston and Maine rose to-day to 170 on good buying. A rather better bond business was done than heretofore this week. Apart from specialties named and Union Pacific home trading was slow with no interest attaching to the desultory transactions.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	218	219
Boston & Lowell	210	
Boston & Maine	170	170
Boston & Providence	265	
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	108½	110
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	108½	110
Old Colony	183	
Oregon Short Line	18	
West End	80¾	80½
West End pf.	99	101

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	4
Alloues	.50
Arnold	.1
Atlantic	2½
Boston & Montana	23
Butte & Boston	140
Calumet & Hecla	248½
Centennial	25
Franklin	460
Gold Coin Mines	17½
Kearsarge	20
Napa, (quicksilver)	2½
Osceola	18
Pioneer, (gold)	6½
Quincy	37
Santa Ysabel	5¾
Tamarack	113⅞
Tamarack Junior	7⅝
Tecumseh	131
Wolverine	14½
	8¼
	16½

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	
Dominion Coal	259
Dominion Coal pf.	22½
Edison Electric Illuminating	105
General Electric	103
General Electric pf.	32½
Illinois Steel	85
Lamson Cons. Store Service	45
Mexican Telephone	22½
New England Telephone	.50
Philadelphia Company	.127
Pullman Palace Car	170½
United States Oil	12¾
United States Rubber	16
Westinghouse Electric	21½
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	5	5½
Old Dominion Copper Mining	22¼	22½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—There was little doing in the market to-day. At the opening there was just enough commission-house orders to buy to give the market a firm tone and cause fractional advances in several stocks. This buying was most noticeable in the Northern Pacifics, and was induced by the favorable earnings and talk of dividend on the preferred stock. The traction group held firm on moderate trading, and the Heat and Storage stocks held their own. American Railway Light was quite firm. The coalers were rather easier in sympathy with weakness in Jersey Central. United Gas developed some heaviness in the late trading, and the industrials generally sympathized.

New York was responsible for a break in Metropolitan. The price receded from 115 to 113¼, but closed with no stock offering below 114. The reaction had no significance. Recent buying of the stock, it can be stated on authority, has not been by New York politicians, but by investors, some of whom are English friends of William C. Whitney.

The close was quiet, with bid and asked prices a shade off from the best, as follows:

Lehigh Valley	25⅜
N. P. common, t. c.	26¼
N. P. pf.	18⅝
Pennsylvania	19¼
Reading t. c.	54⅝
Reading 1st pf.	55
Reading 2d pf.	16
St. Paul	22⅝
West. N. Y. & P.	12 13-16
Metropolitan Railway	91⅞
Baltimore Cons.	2
Philadelphia Traction	113
Union Traction	23⅜
Pa. H., L. & P.	78⅝
Pa. H., L. & P. pf.	12⅜
United Gas Imp.	17⅛
Electric Storage	39½
Electric Storage pf.	88⅜
Welsbach Light	87¼
Am. R. E. L.	28
Marsden	43⅜
Choctaw	45
Choctaw pf.	6
Elec. & P. 4s	16
Cons. T., Pitts.	24¼
Cons. T., Pitts., pf.	73
	73½
	94
	42½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—New York Biscuit opened at 63, went ⅛ higher, and then fell steadily to 62 at the close. Alley "L" as in a declining mood. It opened at 64¼ and dropped to 63¼. American Strawboard dropped from 29 to 28. Other stocks stood nearly still.

Clearing House settlements:

American Strawboard	28
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	58
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co.	7⅝
Chicago Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	26
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co.	21
Chicago Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	47
Chicago City Railway	299
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	142
Lake Street Elevated	16⅜
Int. Packing Co.	19
Int. Packing Co. pf.	33½
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co.	40
Mil. & Chi. Br. Co. pf.	7½
New York Biscuit Co.	28
North Chicago Street Railway	62¼
Street's W. S. C. Line	231
West Chicago Street Railway	22½
Lake Street El. 1 ctfs.	102
South Side El. Railway	13⅝

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

ANN ARBOR RAILROAD & STEAMSHIP LINES—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Mileage	292	292	292
3d week Nov.	$28,184	$24,842	$22,735
From Jan. 1	1,140,620	1,031,702	985,122

CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—

Mileage	210	210	210
2d week Nov.	$17,760	$14,392	$15,375

GEORGIA & ALABAMA—

Mileage	458	362	265
2d week Nov.	$25,535	$20,069	$18,065
From Jan. 1	446,629	387,600	
	943,270	230,881	

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—

Mileage	775	775	775
3d week Nov.	$101,882	$101,069	$79,650
From July 1	1,57 665	1,554,603	1,326,413

	1897.	1896.	1895.
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	497
3d week Nov.	$36,512	$30,723	$36,183
From July 1	763,268	651,420	737,795
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,936	4,936	4,936
3d

LOVERING COURT-MARTIAL

Defense of the Captain Charged with Cruelly Treating Private Hammond at Fort Sheridan.

COL. HALL ON THE STAND

He Commends Unqualifiedly the Action of His Subordinate Officer —The Defendant Testifies in His Own Behalf.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The testimony to-day before the court-martial at Fort Sheridan, which is trying Capt. Lovering for alleged cruelty to Private Hammond strongly favored the accused officer.

Post Surgeon Lippincott, who was called by the prosecution, said that he treated Hammond professionally after the soldier had been dragged to the summary court.

"I found no bruises to speak of," said the Surgeon. "There was a slight abrasion on the shoulder, and also scratches on the thighs, but they were insignificant, and after sponging him with iodoform, I reported the man fit for light work."

Attorney Blair, for Capt. Lovering, presented four letters from various officers under whom the defendant had served. These letters all referred to Lovering as an efficient officer and a good soldier. They were placed on file.

Col. Hall, commander of the post, was then called.

"What report did Capt. Lovering make to you in regard to the affair?" asked Attorney Blair of the commanding officer.

"He told me of Hammond's refusal to appear before the court in direct disobedience to my orders, and said that he had dragged him from the guardhouse with a rope."

"What comment did you make?"

"I commended him highly for his action, but cautioned him to remove the rope from the prisoner's feet before he appeared in court."

"Has there been any trouble with prisoners during the year you have been here?"

"There has been almost constant trouble. Prisoners have refused to work, and there has been almost daily infraction of the rules. I commended Capt. Lovering's action especially because I was informed the prisoner had defied five prison officers in succession."

Col. Hall told the court that there was no conveyance at the fort that could be used to convey prisoners from the guardhouse if they refused to walk.

Attorney Blair closed his questions by asking if a report had been made to him that Capt. Lovering had kicked and stabbed the prisoner.

"Well, now that you recall it," said the witness, "Capt. Lovering did tell me that he had stirred Hammond a little, and I also approved that."

Col. Hunter interposed here with a question.

"Col. Hall," he said, "if a report had been made to you that Hammond refused to walk to the summary court, would you have ordered him dragged?"

"Well, not specifically," said the Colonel, "but I would have used force."

When Capt. Lovering took the stand in his own defense his attorney asked him:

"Is the testimony thus far given before this court correct?"

"It is substantially correct," said Capt. Lovering "only the amount of force I used has been exaggerated. I stirred Hammond with my sword and foot, but I put only a small fraction of strength into it. I did not hurt him. I kicked him to make him open his eyes."

Col. Hunter asked Capt. Lovering why he had not reported to his commanding officer the prisoner's refusal to go to the court, postponing action until he received orders from Col. Hall.

"I should have been ashamed," said Capt. Lovering, "to have reported to any person that I allowed a prisoner to get the better of me."

"Could you not have secured a wagon?"

"I would not have done so under any circumstances. It would have been a bad example for the men."

After Capt. Lovering had told of his twenty-five years' service in the United States Army without ever having been court-martialed before, he was excused, and the taking of testimony was over.

Attorney Blair then made his closing address.

It is expected the court to-morrow will come to a decision in the case. The general opinion is that the court either will acquit the defendant or recommend a light penalty.

EVIL SPIRIT IN MINETTA LANE.

It Prompted Mrs. Thompson to Slash Her Neighbor Deeply.

Annie Thompson, colored, of 4 Minetta Lane, was on trial before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, yesterday, charged with cutting Lyman Hearn, a colored man, with a razor.

"Fo' de Lawd, Jedge," shouted the defendant, "I didn't mean no ha'm to dat man. De evil spiret mus' a made me done it."

"What do you mean by the evil spirit?" asked the Recorder.

"It ain't nuffin' but de thirteen voodoo what is aftah me. Dish yer cuttin' done happened on Nov. 13. I got thirteen children, w'en Lyman comes in and an' hits me in d' jaw, knockin' out my thirteenth tooth. I wuz er married w'en thirteen yeahs old."

"Dat woman's a-lyin', Jedge," interrupted the complainant. "I went in 'n done tole her dat thirteen had come out in policy, 'n she called me a liah, 'n cut me deep wif a razah."

Mrs. Thompson was convicted and sentenced to six months in the penitentiary.

MAKE-UP OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Classification of the Members Chosen in the Recent Election.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—The employes in the office of the Clerk of the Assembly have compiled the list of members elected for the session of 1898, and have arranged the voting strength of the various parties. The list shows 79 Republicans, 68 Democrats, 2 Independent Republicans, and 1 National Democrat. The two Republicans classed as Independents are Laimbeer of New York and Cottle of Onondaga, and the one National Democrat is Seligsberg of New York.

The occupations of members are given as follows: Lawyers, 50; farmers, 16; produce dealers, 2; millers, 2; printers, 2; merchants, 4; coal dealers, 4; manufacturers, 4; contractors, 4; real estate dealers, 9; clerks, 3; insurance agents, 2; grocers, 2; bookkeepers, 2; law students, 2; one each of the following: Editor, newspaper man, journalist, Justice of Peace, commission merchant, plasterer, painter, butcher, bricklayer, hotel keeper, treasurer, auctioneer, builder, lumber dealer, iron founder, conductor, salesman, steamboat owner, pharmacist, ice dealer, cigar manufacturer, surveyor, liveryman, carriage dealer, collector, and one man without an occupation—William Astor Chanler of New York.

TO SAVE THE PALISADES.

Action Revoking Contractors' Lease to be Reviewed in New Jersey.

The efforts to save the Palisades from destruction will shortly come before the Supreme Court of New Jersey by virtue of a writ issued by Justice Van Syckle. It was served yesterday on John Payne, Secretary of the New Jersey Riparian Commissioners, at his office in Jersey City by ex-State Senator Frederick W. Marsh, of Elizabeth, and removes to the Supreme Court for review the action of the Commissioners in revoking the riparian grant made to Charles A. Brown and John Fleming of New York of lands under the Hudson River in front of the Palisades near the boundary line of New Jersey and New York.

The Legislature passed a law in 1895, and prior to the date of the lease to Brown and Fleming, empowering the Commission to revoke any lease in case the lessees did anything to destroy the continuity of the Palisades. Gov. Griggs decided that the blasting done by Brown & Fleming was a violation of the law of 1895, and directed the Commission to revoke the lease, which was done. The firm brought suit to have the action set aside.

Mr. Payne sent the notice to George L. Record, counsel to the Commission, who will defend the suit when it comes up at Trenton.

OUR HISTORY IN SCHOOLS.

Suggestions of the State G. A. R. Department Committee Appointed to Report Upon Its Study.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The special committee appointed by the State Grand Army of the Republic Department to investigate and report on the subject of American history as taught in the schools, has reported at great length in a decidedly analytical document with few suggestions. The only attempt at solution is made when the report says:

"We believe that the study of American history should be taught in all the schools of all the States, not for the purpose of humiliating or aggrandizing any section or of furnishing capital to any political party, but for the purpose of giving to our youth a clear knowledge of the facts and conditions which have made our country what it is.

"Another subject which may be conducive to patriotism and which must be regarded as necessary to prepare the young American for the duties of citizenship, is the study of civil government, or what is sometimes called 'civics.' No one can have an intelligent appreciation of our own political system without some knowledge of the nature and ends of the State, and the distinguishing marks of different forms of government.

"In addition to the indirect effects which may be produced by instruction given in the branches of study mentioned, it is believed that the patriotic impulse can be directly appealed to by bringing before the pupil the best specimens of patriotic literature. American literature is rich with the poems of patriotism, and with these every boy and girl should be familiar."

SALE BY KING'S DAUGHTERS.

Women of Marble Collegiate Church Work for Charity.

The King's Daughters of the Marble Collegiate Church, at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, held their annual Thanksgiving sale yesterday in the church parlors, lasting from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., with an informal continuation in the evening. The proceeds go to home and foreign mission work in the Reformed Church, and also to city mission enterprises. Mrs. Joseph Walker, Jr., President of the organization, said yesterday that she hoped to realize $250.

Dutch home-made cakes and pies, mince-meat, and fancy articles were sold yesterday, and tea was served. A new feature of the sale, and one to be continued on future occasions was a luncheon room, where one might eat one's fill for the consideration of 25 cents. Miss Minnie Galloway, Secretary of the Daughters, presided in the luncheon room. Miss Bessie Putnam, the Treasurer, was cashier, and Mrs. George J. Nichols had charge of the fancy table.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION WORK

Directors to be Nominated—Warning Against Advertising Schemes.

The Directors of the Merchants' Association of New York have decided to push actively several matters which have been pending for some time, and which it is expected will redound to the benefit of this city. Details of this work will be made public within a few days. A Nominating Committee has been appointed consisting of John C. Eames, Chairman; Francis H. Leggett, James B. Dill, Henry Chapin, Jr., and Charles G. Phillips. Mr. Eames has called a meeting of this committee for next Monday afternoon, when Directors will be nominated to be voted for at the annual election of the association on Jan. 4, 1898.

A circular was sent out by the Merchants' Association yesterday warning all persons concerned against certain individuals who are said to be using the name of the association to further personal interests. The Merchants' Association has not given and will not give to any individual the right to use its name for any advertising or private purpose.

Warren Leland has subscribed $500 toward the publication of the elaborate book now in preparation entitled "The Real New York." This book, which is to be published and distributed by the Merchants' Association, will cost between $50,000 and $75,000, and 110,500 copies are to be distributed broadcast throughout the country.

MR. CREMER IN PHILADELPHIA.

Peace Society Welcomes the British Champion of Arbitration.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—At a meeting to-day of the Pennsylvania Peace Society a branch of the Universal Peace Union, the following resolution was adopted:

"That we welcome most sincerely and heartily the Hon. W. Randall Cremer of England to our country, now for the third time bearing messages of peace, and on this occasion one of the largest and most important petitions in the history of the world, representing over 2,000,000 earnest workingmen of his country, imploring our Government to accept and establish a tribunal of international arbitration with Great Britain."

Mr. Cremer, who was formerly a Member of Parliament, was present, and at the evening session he delivered an address.

IRISH AGAINST ARBITRATION.

A Chicago Meeting Condemns the Proposed Treaty with England.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—Miss Maud Gonne, editress of L'Irlande Libre of Paris, delivered the principal address last night at the anniversary exercises in memory of the Irish patriots, Allen, Larkin and O'Brien. Mayor Carter H. Harrison presided and introduced Miss Gonne as the "Irish Joan of Arc." The feature of Miss Gonne's address was her bitter denunciation of the proposed arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States. England wanted it, she said, not for peace, but to bolster her war prestige elsewhere. To Ireland it would be a bitter blow.

A resolution was adopted with great cheering condemning the proposed treaty and calling upon all men of Irish blood to oppose it.

Wild Horses in Arizona.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"There must be 20,000 head of wild horses in Northern Arizona," said Will S. Barnes, one of the largest cattle owners in Navajo County, recently. "They are the worst nuisance that can be imagined. It has reached the point where we cannot safely turn out a riding horse to graze. We have to keep our saddle animals and round-up horses stabled all Winter or bring them down to Phoenix for pasturage. The wild stock not only eat the food that ought to go to the cattle, but they run cattle off the range. They have chased off all the cattle from the west end of the Hash Knife range, one of the best grass districts in Northern Arizona. It is useless to put out salt for the stock, for the wild horses chase away the cattle that come near it. At this season of the year they are fat and have shining hides. They sweep over the country in great bands, gathering up any stray animals they may come across. A horse is as good as lost that joins them."

Few Cattle on Nebraska Ranges.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

The affairs of cattlemen in Nebraska have reached a condition which they regard with much apprehension. The situation is due to the fact that the ranges of the State have almost been drained of their supply of stock. This shortage applies to all kinds of cattle, even extending to calves and yearlings. Nothing similar has ever been experienced in Nebraska. For this reason the stockmen and proprietors of large ranches are unable to determine from experience what course they should pursue. All admit that something must be done or there will be nothing next year in Nebraska in the shape of cattle. The scarcity of range cattle is due to the high prices that have prevailed for several months past at the stock yards of Chicago, Kansas City, Sioux City, and further East for all classes of Western stock. This has by no means been confined to beef cattle, as in times past. It has extended more particularly to stockers and feeders.

Free Lectures for the People.

An additional lecture center in the Course of Free Lectures to the People will be opened to-morrow night in Institute Hall, 218 East One Hundred and Sixth Street. Lectures will be given at this hall on Tuesday and Friday evenings. The course arranged is an attractive one and all the lectures will be illustrated by stereopticon views. The first lecture will be "The Catskills and the Adirondacks," by Charles Barnard.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Boulevard Corner Sold—Other Sales by Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold, for the Austin estate, to J. Allen Townsend, the plot northwest corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-eighth Street, 100 by 100.11.

The same brokers sold to Mr. Townsend a few days ago the southwest corner of the Boulevard and Ninety-ninth Street, a plot of the same size, and have since resold it for him to Amund Johnsen for improvement.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold, for William S. Ridabock, to Benjamin F. Spink, the four-story dwelling 156 West Seventy-second Street, 20 by 60 by 102.2.

John R. Platt has sold, to Charles H. Gould, for $40,000, the two-story brick stable 41 West Fifty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.10.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Louis Lesse, the old buildings 37 and 37½ Catharine Street, 27.4 by 100.

The same operators have purchased, from Valentine Haas, the southwest corner of Third Street and Avenue C, 28.6 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to Henry P. Boty, for $5,000, the four-story brick tenement 316 Monroe Street, 31.3 by 17.3.

Auctioneer Harnett was present in the salesroom for the first time since his recent admission to the Auctioneers' Association, and adjourned the sale of the factory property 406 to 412 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. Mr. Harnett's permanent stand will be on the north side of the room between those now occupied by Philip A. Smyth and William Kennelly.

There are no sales at auction scheduled for to-day, and there will be a general suspension of business in real estate circles over the holiday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Ryer Avenue, east side, 280 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 50; James Edwards of 420 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, owner; J. Hanson, architect; cost, $3,400.

Alterations.

Twenty-first Street, northeast corner of First Avenue, to a one-story brick shop; Consolidated Gas Company, owner; W. T. Lees, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 58 West Thirty-sixth Street, to a dwelling, estate of Adrian H. Muller, Jr., owner; George E. Wood of 63 William Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 125 West One Hundredth Street, to a one-story frame store and a two-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Anna Remilius of 125 West One Hundredth Street, owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $800.

Eighth Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, to a one-story frame hotel; Martin Heesemann of 119 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, owner; Arthur Boehmer, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 533 West Forty-seventh Street, to a one-story brick stable and storage house; William Bradley of 536 West Forty-eighth Street, owner; Horgan & Slattery, architects; cost, $1,000.

Gerard Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a three-story frame hotel, 40 by 36; A. Baird, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Nov. 24.

ALL right, title, and interest to certain wharfage and piers; Lella B. Hyde and another to Catharine A. Phelps..... $10,000

ARTHUR AV, w s, 62.2 ft s of 179th St, 24x100; Isabel Fawcett to William J. Demorest, and wife..... 5,500

ARTHUR AV, w s, 62.2 ft s of 179th St, 24x100; John H. Metzler and wife to Isabel Fawcett..... 1

BROOME ST, 105x75, e Thompson; Chapman Child and another to Henry J. Wirth

CENTRE ST, s e corner of Duane St, 68.11x32.7x43.6x65.4; John Fagan to William Ziegler..... 1

CENTRE ST, n w corner of Duane St, 68.11x32.7x43.6x65.4; John H. Rogan, referee, to John Fagan..... 88,200

CHARLES ST, 36, 25x95; George W. Bogert and others, and George W. Bogert and another, executors, to Julius B. Fox. 1

CHARLES ST, 36, 25x95; Jacob Klingenstein and wife to Julius B. Fox..... 41,500

CHARLES ST, 36, 25x95; Julius B. Fox and wife to Jacob Klingenstein..... 41,500

CROSBY ST, 159 and 161, 56.10x irregular; Henry Dazian and others to Michael O. Hanlon..... 90,000

EASTCHESTER BAY, on Washington Av, n s, 560 ft w of Main St, runs e 200x n 100x w 238x106.10; also avenue in front of above; George W. Horton and another, as executors, to Frederick Gauss..... 100

EASTCHESTER BAY, on Washington Av, n s, 560 ft w of Main St, runs e 200x n 100x w 238x106.10; also avenue in front of above; George W. Horton and others to Frederick Gauss..... 1

ELIZABETH ST, s s, Lot 82, map of Jacksonville property, 60x100; Edwin A. Jones, referee, to the Co-operative Building Bank..... 2,500

FORDHAM AV, w s, 189 ft s of Morris St, 54x irregular; Henry L. Morris and others, as trustees, to George Heuser..

GANSEVOORT ST, n e corner of Hudson St, 61.8x irregular; Emma B. Kennedy and others to Frank L. Hall..... 60,000

GRAND BOULEVARD, w s, 25.11 ft n of 113th St, 75x100; The New York Investment and Improvement Co. to Elizabeth S. Clark..... 100

GRAND BOULEVARD, s w corner of 114th St, 25.11x100; Edward Rafter and wife to Julia Drought..... 1

LENOX AV, w s, 75.8 ft n of 124th St, 19.8x75; Jeremiah Flanagan and wife to Sarah S. Horton..... 1

LENOX AV, w s, 56 ft n of 124th St, 19.8x75; Henry Morgenthau and wife to Jeremiah Flanagan..... 1

LOTS 5 to 12, map of sale of Ward estate; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to Jacob D. Butler..... 14,000

LOTS 82, 83, and 84, map of 54 lots at 24th Ward; the United Real Estate and Trust Company to Patrick H. Donnelly..

LOT 146, map of Ward estate; Abraham Van Santvoord, referee, to William de L. Ward..... 5,325

LOTS 92 and 93, maps of fifty-four lots at Tremont, 24th Ward; the United Real Estate and Trust Company to Adelaide L. McGrath..... 2,600

LOTS 18 to 21, Plot 8, map of Pelham Park, 54x100x87x100; Marianna Genet to Denis Mahoney..... 1,050

LOTS 50 and 51, map of Lot G, Hunt estate; Michael J. King to M. T. Oliver..

MILTON ST, s s, 400 ft w of Washington Av, 25x99; Emil A. Dickert and wife to Martin Metzger..... 100

PARK AV, s e corner of 98th St, 100x 100; William Johnston to George W. Arthur..... 1

TERRACE VIEW AV, e s, 375.2 ft w of Jansen Av, 35x100; Samuel L. Berrian and wife to Victor A. Selleck..... 5,000

WASHINGTON AV, 200x100, s at Eastchester Bay, water front; George W. Horton and others to Frederick Gauss..

WATTS ST, n s, 40 ft w of Washington St, 20x50; Philip Aronson and wife to Gilbert Oakley and another..... 11,000

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 141st St, 25x81; Jacob Weinheimer and wife to Adolph Boehm..... 21,375

2D AV, 1,415, 25.3x67; David F. Hamilton and another, executors and trustees, to Julius Bacharach..... 17,500

2D AV, 1,415, 25.3x67; Joseph Hamilton and others to Julius Bacharach..... 1

2D AV, s e corner of 113th St, 25.10x75; Otto H. Dage and wife to Amelia Fechteler..... 1

2D AV, n w s, 74.1 ft s w of 26th St, 31.3 x100; Christopher Lochmann to Katharine Lochmann..... 1

3D AV, w s, 53 ft s of 135th St, 80.6x 100x irregular; John Wetzel and wife to Louis Kurr, 1-3 part..... 3,000

4TH AV, w s, Lot 153, map of Mount Eden, 50x100; Stephen S. Marshall and wife to Marie Eichler..... 50

9TH AV, 598, e s, 20.1 ft s of 43d St, 20.1x80; Henry Beck to Charles Beck, one-half part..... 1

17TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Martha E. Knox to Elizabeth B. Knox..

17TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Martha E. Knox to Margaret Y. Orr.... 10

18TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25x 141.11x25x141.6; 18th St, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 25x142.4x25x141.11; 17th St, n s, 229.2 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x43.1x16.8x43.5; 17th St, n s, 245.10 ft w of 7th Av, 34x42.5x 43.1; Randolph Guggenheimer and others to John Glass, Jr..... 85,000

35TH ST, n s, 143 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9; Honore Prurot and wife to Martial A. Tacounet..... 2,000

51ST ST, 428 and 430 East; Henry Meyer and others to Frederick W. Meyer, ⅔ part..... 13,500

60TH ST, s s, 272 ft e of 5th Av, 20x 100.5; Theodore F. H. Meyer and wife to Charlotte Meyer..... 1

61ST ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Maria M. Caldwell to Alexander List and another..... 2,500

76TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Jennie F. Seymour and another to Edward J. West..... 1

78TH ST, n s, 52.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, Av, 45.6x102.2; Louis Schulz to Benjamin Schulz..... 1

78TH ST, n s, 52 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 45.6x102.2; Benjamin Schulz to Arthur M. McCrillis..... 1

80TH ST, 139 West, 21x102.2; Otto H. Dage to Marie E. Dage..... 1

92D ST, n s, 165 ft w of Boulevard, 40x 100; Julia Drought to Edward Rafter.... 1

93TH ST, n s, 276 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100; Minnie D. Verdery to H. W. Richardson..... 1

96TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 27.3x 100.8; Amelia Fechteler to O. H. Dage, ½ part..... 1

101ST ST, n s, 63 ft e of Park Av, 15.6x 75; Vernon M. Davis, referee, to the United States Life Insurance Company of New York..... 8,000

101ST ST, n s, 16.6 ft e of Park Av, 15.6x 75; Vernon M. Davis, referee, to the United States Life Insurance Company of New York..... 1

101ST ST, n s, 78.6 ft e of Park Av, 15.6x 75; Vernon M. Davis, referee, to the United States Life Insurance Company of New York..... 8,075

101ST ST, n s, 47.6 ft e of Park Av, 15.6x 75; John H. Rogan, referee, to the United States Life Insurance Company of New York..... 8,075

101ST ST, n s, 32 ft e of Park Av, 15.6x 75; John H. Rogan, referee, to the United States Life Insurance Company of New York..... 8,150

102D ST, 15 West, 15.6x100.11; John Yule and wife to Charles Naarden..... 7,000

107TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Riverside Drive, 200x100.11; George A. Dixon and others to Henry Hirsh and another..... 1

107TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Riverside Drive, 200x100.11; Ephraim W. Dixon to Henry Hirsh and another..... 1

107TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Riverside Drive, 200x100.11; R. Augusta Polhemus to Henry Hirsh and another..... 1

107TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Riverside Drive, 200x100.11; William P. Dixon and another, executors, to Henry Hirsh and another..... 1

109TH ST, 108 East, 19x100.11; Henry J. Wirth to F. A. Chapman..... 1

110TH ST, s s, 385 ft e of 3d Av, 25x110; Louis Jacobson and others to A. R. Kampfe and wife..... 10

115TH ST, 67 West, 25x100.11; William H. Hall, Jr., to Morris Uhlfelder..... 1

117TH ST, n s, 385 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x 100.11; Susan R. Kendall and others, trustees, to Charles Riley..... 28,000

129TH ST, 54 West; Michael Sweeney to Bernard Sweeney..... 1

136TH ST, 233 West, 16x99.11; Richard B. Greenwood to William J. Nicklas..... 10

136TH ST, s s, 80.9 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 100x100; Philip S. Hortz and wife to John Evans..... 32,000

147TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; John R. Simpson and wife to S. V. Decker..... 1

177TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Morris Av, 11.4 ft to Grand Boulevard, or Concourse, x87.9x35.11; Salvadore La Grassa and wife to Susan Westcott..... 1

187TH ST, n s, 57 ft e of Audubon Av, 19x94.9; John E. Scharmuhl and wife to Isma Schreyer..... 1

Recorded Leases.

CALHOUN, William, to Gustave Jemker; 115 Mercer St, 4 years 8 months and 5 days..... $2,000

HOFFMAN, Eleanor L., and others to the New York Cab Company, Limited; 324 St, s s, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 50x98.9, 21 years..... 2,640

HORKY, Vincent, to Sophie Fantel; 432 East 75th St, 6 years..... $1,080 to 1,080

LA VELLE, John H., and another, to Henry Bohlen; 512 East 138th St, 3 years..... $360 to 480

PFUDY, Julia S., to Gustave Greenwald; Southern Boulevard, corner of Freeman St, 3 years..... 300

STEIN, Abraham M., and others to William Hogencamp..... 3,320

Mechanics' Liens.

CLASSON AV, s w corner of Beacon St, 25x102.6; John Lanzer against Henry Berwin, owner; Frank P. Sabetti, contractor..... $208

EDENWOOD AV, w s, 312 ft n of St. James St, 65x106; Simonds Furnace Company against Carrie J. Singhi, owner; Lillian R. Chatterton, owner and contractor..... 70

MACOMB'S LANE, w s, 28.8 ft s of 153d St, 28.5x100.1x25x113.7; Raffaele Luongo against the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association, owner; William Boyle, lessee; O'Toole & Westervelt, contractors..... 330

MACOMB'S LANE, w s, 28.8 ft s of 153d St, 28.5x100.1x25x113.7; Clifford L. Miller against the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association, owner; William Boyle, lessee; O'Toole & Westervelt, contractors..... 66

MULBERRY ST, 119, rear; Emanuel Kapelsohn against Morris Berkowitz, contractor..... 40

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of Jennings St, 76.8x79.11x irregular; Richardson & Boynton Company against Niels Toelberg, owner and contractor..... 235

VANDEWATER ST, 31; Martin Anderson against J. Goodwin, owner and contractor..... 27

58TH ST, 126 East; Bartholomew McKeon against Louisa Koppel, owner and contractor..... 31

81ST ST, 176 and 178 West; Joseph Schoenblum against George Dalker, owner; Otto Diedrich, contractor..... 117

100TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of the Boulevard, 25x52; Charles Viola against Robert L. De Camp and Charles Gillom, owners and contractors..... 132

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 124x100; National Lead Company against Vigna & Pollatschek, owners; Francis Linke, contractor..... 559

ORDERS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

19TH ST, 43 and 45 East; William J. Schepherd on Charles H. Taylor to T. F. Galligan & Son..... $562

96TH ST, 322 to 328 East; Bernard Schaeffel on Frederick A. Snow to Thomas Bailey..... 975

162D ST, n s, 365 ft e of 11th Av, 150x 99.11; Joseph P. Turner on F. Forsch to Hollbrook Brothers..... 320

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

CROSBY ST, 159 and 161; Henry and David W. Dazian with Michael O'Hanlon, 6 payments..... $60,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 430; George W. Crossman and another, trustees, against Charles Buek and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Smith.

HOUSTON ST, 495 East; Avenue C, 135 and 205; 10th St, 387 and 389 East; Avenue B, w s, 43 ft n of 16th St, 20x70.6; 24 Av, 2,123 and 2,129; John W. Connor against Patrick Magher, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Willis & Schutt.

MORRIS AV, w s, Lots 9 and 10, map of lands of Julia Hard, at Mount Hope, Tremont, 50x 100; Julia E. Hard against Jane McCaffrey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of 134th St, 82x84.6x150 gore; Robert Hall and another against Michael J. Hogan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Price.

5TH AV, s e corner of 88th St, 50.4x102.3; 8th Av, s e corner of 112th St, 24.9x100; 8th Av, w s, 75.8 ft s of 112th St, 25.1x100; 112th St, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; 8th Av, n w corner of 112th St, 67x106.4x30.7x100; 113th St, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 75x100.11; Eugenia A. Webster Ross against Edith E. McCagg and others, (action to recover property;) attorneys, Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James.

7TH AV, s e corner of 114th St, runs e 176.6 to St. Nicholas Av x118.5x238.5 to 7th Av x100.11 to beginning; 112th St, n e corner of 8th Av, 375x100.11; Eugenia A. Webster Ross against David Holscher, (action to recover property;) attorneys, Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James.

12TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 94.8x108.3; Eugenia A. Webster Ross against John Casey and others, (action to recover property;) attorneys, Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James.

24TH ST, 333 West; Alfred Reed against Morgan D. McMonegal and others, (foreclosure of mortgage, &c.;) attorneys, Lippman & Ruck.

42D ST, 131 West; George W. Terwilliger against Frederick Klingman, (action to obtain lease, &c.;) attorney, H. M. Heymann.

98TH ST, s w corner of Park Av, 230x100.11; Eugenia A. Webster Ross against James McCannon and wife, (action to recover property;) attorneys, Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James.

111TH ST, n e corner of Manhattan Av, 145x 100.11; Eugenia A. Webster Ross against Godfried Muller, (action to recover property;) attorneys, Dittenhoefer, Gerber & James.

116TH ST, s s, 241.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x 100.11; Sarah M. Shotts against Mary Delehanty and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Fettretch Silkman & Seybel.

122ND ST, n s, 155 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 27.6x 100; H. Herrman Lumber Company against Thomas Williams and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, MacElhinny & Martin.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Monday—Nos. 214, 1165, 230, 241, 245, 247, 250, 252.

PENNSYLVANIA'S LAW SCHOOL.

Thomas McKean Gives $100,000 to the University's Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.—Thomas McKean of this city has given $100,000 to the University of Pennsylvania toward the cost of the new Law School. The building will be erected on a plot of ground near the campus recently purchased by the Trustees of the University. The Law School for some time past has been temporarily situated in the wing of Independence Hall, but Mr. McKean's gift insures the erection of an imposing building on the University grounds.

In honor of the donation, the reading room will be named after Mr. McKean's great-grandfather, Chief Justice McKean.

MURDERER DECKER SENTENCED.

Ulster County Man to Serve a Life Term for Killing Farmer Gardner.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Joseph Decker, on trial for murder in the first degree for killing William Gardner at Plattekill on June 19, this afternoon was found guilty of murder in the second degree by the jury. Decker's trial began Nov. 15.

Decker shot Gardner while he was planting corn, firing a shotgun from behind a stone wall. After killing the man, Decker stole a horse and wagon, some watches, and other articles owned by Gardner. Decker was sentenced to imprisonment for life by Judge Chester.

Judge Batcheller Sails on Dec. 11.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Judge George S. Batcheller of Saratoga, appointed by President McKinley a member of the International Tribunal in Egypt, will, with his family, sail from New York for Cairo on Dec. 11.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

3 AND 4 STORY HOUSES,

$75 a Month and Upward.

Splendid location for convenience and health, 138th or 139th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; easily and quickly reached by elevated or cable roads; every modern improvement; handsomely decorated, latest style gas fixtures, perfect sanitary plumbing; spacious courtyards in the rear and special entrances for tradesmen; most approved methods for removing garbage; neighborhood restricted to private houses, insuring satisfactory surroundings. Why live longer in high priced, uncomfortable apartments?

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
ERASTUS HAMILTON,
Real Estate,
252 WEST 138TH ST.
TELEPHONE 647 HARLEM.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE
AT MOUNT HOPE,
S. W. CORNER MORRIS
AV. AND 176TH ST.,
10 minutes' walk west from Harlem R. R. depot or 3d Av. Elevated R. R., Tremont stations, 12-room house and stable, with all improvements, on 4 lots; now occupied by owner, whose family is leaving for Europe; to responsible party will lease for 3 years at $75 per month.

TO LEASE, TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, the two connecting four-story and attic marble-front dwellings, size 40x70x100, with 5 baths each.
741-743 5th Ave., near 57th St.
Very desirable for large residence or club.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

AN UNUSUALLY LIGHT PARLOR FLOOR store; plate glass front; steam heat. Very near Broadway.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 West 30th St.

A HANDSOME SECOND FLOOR FOR BUSINESS; will divide; steam heat; 30th St., near Broadway. Apply
THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 West 30th St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
By order of UNITED STATES TRUST CO. of N. Y. and JAMES J. WILLIAMS, EXECUTORS, etc., of MARY A. FLANAGAN, Dec'd, on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2D,
at 12 M. at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

VALUABLE 18TH & 23D WARD PROPERTY,
Tenements, Stores, Stable, and Vacant Lots,
Avenue B and 14th St., N. E. Cor.
Nos. 233, 235, and 237 Ave. B and No. 601 East 14th Street, three 5-story brick tenements and good 2-story brick stable.

Mott Ave., near Mott Haven (138th St.) Station,
14 lots—11 on Mott Ave., E. S., 100 north 144th St., from 139 ft. to 163 ft. deep. Three on Mott Ave., W. S., 20 ft. north 146th St., together about 82 ft. front by 78 ft. deep.

Maps, etc., from UNITED STATES TRUST CO., 45 Wall St., or PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer, 11 Pine St. Telephone, Cortlandt 1716.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auct'r,
sells THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, at 12 o'clock M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN PARTITION.
Valuable 24th Ward Property on Webster & Decatur avs. & 195th st.,
three blocks north of FORDHAM STATION, and opposite ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE. Will be sold in four plots. Webster Av., S. W. corner 195th St., 150 on Av. x100, with good house and stable; Decatur Av., S. E. corner 195th St., 140.5 on Av. x40, with L; 3d Av. trolley line directly in front.
FRANCIS P. DOWLEY, Referee.
CHARLES DONOHUE, Plff's Att'y.
JAMES P. CAMPBELL, Defd'ts Att'y.
PHILBIN & BEEKMAN, Defd'ts Att'ys.
Maps from PHILIP A. SMYTH, 11 Pine St.

JOHN M. THOMPSON, AUCTIONEER.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
Estate Myers Morange.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1ST, NOON.
No. 155 Second Avenue,
Adjoining Corner 10th St.
Substantial 4-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 22.3x45x100.
Maps and full particulars with HARRY E. LEE, Esq., Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, and John M. Thompson, Auctioneer, 7 Pine Street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Purchasers of Real Estate
who desire a loan to complete their purchase can save money by applying to
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
CAPITAL, . . . $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, . . . $2

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M., Toronto 8:26 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily.—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily.—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday.—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily.—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo, due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo, 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily.—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily.—For Adirondack and Saratoga Points, Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily.—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent, and the Auburn Branch.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleeper will leave at 9.15 P. M.

9.06 A. M. and **3.35** P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9.15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway; 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 10m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

3:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:50, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:35, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions, chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair-car to Bethlehem.

*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. V. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:25, 8:30, *10:25, 10:50, *10:25, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *1:55, 2:30, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 401, 355, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANA AND WESTERN,

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS; PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Saltaire, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, GENEVA, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, BANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points west.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO. *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG. *4:30 A. M., *3:25 P. M., $2:00 P. M., *12:15 night. (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI. *7:10 A. M., *10:00 a. m., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 47:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) *3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M. (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

3:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 8:30 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 4:55, 11:25 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 8:55, 9:25, 10:55, (11:30 Dining Car,) 12:55, (Dining Car,) 3:25, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:38, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:40, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:05, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 31 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 183 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

MEDITERRANEAN TOURS,

Including EGYPT, the NILE, PALESTINE, etc., Jan. 4, Feb. 12, by S. S. NORMANNIA; March 5, by S. S. SAALE. Highest class Steamship, Hotel, and camping arrangements.

HAWAII AND JAPAN.

High-class parties leave Jan. 25, Feb. 22, March 23.

Descriptive programmes free from

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1225 B'way, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

GAELIC.....Dec. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Dec. 18
DORIC, via Honolulu.....Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA.....Jan. 6, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations. Reduced Winter Excursion Rates Now in Effect.

Seminole, Thurs., Nov. 25 | Algonquin, Tues., Nov. 30
Iroquois, Sat., Nov. 27 | Comanche, Fri., Dec. 3.

From Pier 29 East River, (Foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cen. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Spree, Tu., Nov. 30, 9 AM | Trave, Tu., Jan. 11, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Jan. 18, 9 AM
Saale, Tu., Dec. 21, 9 AM | Saale, Tu., Jan. 25, 9 AM
Kaiser Wm. der Grosse, Tues., Jan. 4, 2 P. M.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

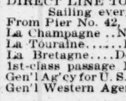
Express steamers from New York
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

†Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM | †Ems, Dec. 18, 10 AM
†Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM | †Kais. W.II., Dec. 30, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM | *Normannia, Jan. 4, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 87 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Agents. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Twin Screw Express Service begins Feb. 26, '98. Twin Screw Mail Service N. Y.-Hamburg direct. Prussia, Nov. 27, 8 A. M. Patria, Dec. 4, 2 P. M. First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32. HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'w'y, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

PARIS.....Dec. 1 | NEW YORK.....Dec. 22
ST. PAUL.....Dec. 8 | ST. PAUL.....Dec. 29
ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 15 | ST. LOUIS.....Jan. 5

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Westernl'd, Dec. 1, Noon | Noordland, Dec. 15, Noon
Southwark, Dec. 8, 9 AM | Friesland, Dec. 22, Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Palermo, Smyrna, Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

Another excursion at cheaper rates, and on the plane of personally conducted tours, has been arranged, per steamer COLUMBIA, to leave Hamburg February 12 and Genoa February 21, 1898. Duration, 54 days. For further particulars apply to Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, (FRANCE)
Sailing every Saturday, at 10 A. M.

From Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Morton St.
La Champagne...Nov. 27 | La Gascogne....Dec. 18
La Touraine.....Dec. 4 | La Normandie....Dec. 25
La Bretagne....Dec. 11 | La Champagne...Jan. 1

1st-class passage N. Y.-Paris $80, and upwards. Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can., 3 Bowling Green, N. Y. Gen'l Western Agency, 71 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Adriatic, Dec. 1, Noon | Majestic, Dec. 29, Noon
Germanic, Dec. 8, Noon | Germanic, Jan. 5, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 15, Noon | Teutonic, Jan. 12, Noon
Britannic, Dec. 22, Noon | Britannic, Jan. 19, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45, North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, Nov. 27, 7:30 AM | Umbria, Dec. 18, noon
Etruria, Dec. 4, 2 PM | Lucania, Dec. 25, 6:30 AM
Camp'a, Dec. 11, 6:30 AM | Etruria, Jan. 1, noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—NEW YORK COUNTY.—AMERICAN FLAG COMPANY against JAMES McCADDEN, doing business under the firm name of McCadden and Brother.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, September, 1897.

WALTER M. ROSEBAULT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address No. 280 Broadway, New York City.

To James McCadden:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, a Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 27th day of October, 1897, and filed with the complaint on said day in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City of New York.—Dated Oct. 27, 1897.

WALTER M. ROSEBAULT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

P. O. and office address No. 280 Broadway, New York City. o28-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of G. W. & C. B. COLTON & COMPANY for leave to change its name.—Notice is hereby given that G. W. & C. B. COLTON & COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and having its principal business office in the City and County of New York, will apply at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order changing the name from G. W. & C. B. COLTON & COMPANY to COLTON, OHMAN & COMPANY, and that said application will be made upon the petition of the said Company, dated and verified the 15th day of November, 1897, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 17th day of November, 1897.—Dated New York, November 17th, 1897.

[Seal.] G. W. & C. B. COLTON & COMPANY, by AUGUST R. OHMAN, President.

WALTER CARROLL LOW, Attorney for Corporation, 100 Broadway, New York City. n18-law6wTh

REISENBERG, FRANCIS S.—The people of the State of New York to all persons interested in the estate of FRANCIS S. REISENBERG, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of New York at a Special Term, Part II., at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 5th day of February, 1898, at 10:30 A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Louis J. Vorhaus, assignee of above-named FRANCIS S. REISENBERG, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, [Seal.] Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice of the said Supreme Court of New York, this eleventh day of November, 1897.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

EUGENE COHN, Att'y for Assignee, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. City. n25-law6wTh

AUCTION SALES.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction on

Wednesday, November 17, 1897,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

(By order of August Horrmann and William K. Leicht, Trustees, under the Trust created for the benefit of Damien Rubsam, under the last Will and Testament of Joseph Rubsam, deceased,)

67 shares Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Co. of Stapleton, Staten Island, $1,000 each.

(By order of August Horrmann and William K. Leicht, Trustees, under the Trust created for the benefit of Josephine Louise Rubsam, under the last Will and Testament of Joseph Rubsam, deceased,)

66 shares Rubsam & Horrmann Brewing Co. of Stapleton, Staten Island, $1,000 each.

The sale of the above securities is adjourned

To Wednesday, Dec. 1, 1897,

at the same hour and place.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

TALLMAN, DANIEL S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL S. TALLMAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1897. CHARLES T. AUSTIN, EDWIN S. NEWTON, Executors. WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Attorney for Executors, 375 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. n11-law6wTh

WOOD, AMBROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMBROSE WOOD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of June, 1897. WM. LANGDON, JOHN J. DUFFEY, exrs. jy1-law6mTh

MEDICAL.

DR. F. GRAY BLINN'S SANITARIUM, 177 West 47th, near Broadway.—Consultation, 9-9. Tel., 2,790-38th. Female attendant.

DR. CONRAD'S SANITARIUM; SCIENTIFIC, skillful treatment of all diseases and irregularities of women. 117 West 47th St. Hours, 9-9.

LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 49th St., near B'way.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES

Lakewood, New Jersey,

NOW OPEN.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

THE LAKEWOOD

NOW OPEN.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee,
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

LAKEWOOD, New Jersey.

HARRIS COTTAGE, LAKEWOOD, N. J. Pleasantly situated, open fire-places, electric lights, excellent cuisine, sanitary plumbing. Address Mrs. EMILY HARRIS.

PASADENA, FLORIDA.—Hotels. Boarders and settlers wanted. Party goes soon. Address "Drew's Party," 455 6th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsome large sunny rooms; excellent board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

52D ST., 77 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; large and small; gentlemen only.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman; good cook and laundress; small family; city reference. R., 310 East 31st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER. — Experienced; latest Paris styles; remodels beautifully; out by day, $2. Miss Mulcahy, 72 West 49th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. — By an American; teaches English to beginners; is a good nurse in illness; thoroughly understands the care of children, having had several years' experience; if desired can take entire charge of those between the ages of three and nine; excellent references. H. H., 106 West 56th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Understands all her duties; good packer, seamstress, and stylish hairdresser; good reference. D., 554 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By middle-aged woman as first-class laundress in a private family; first-class references given. N., Box 154 Times Office.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a German girl as waitress; thoroughly competent. E. L., Box 208 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Highly recommended for capability and character; tall, neat-appearing; intelligent man; thirteen years' experience; leaving on account of family breaking up housekeeping; excellent references. L. N., Box 26, 446 6th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—French; highest city and Paris references; very tall; strictly sober; city or country. Butler, 204 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—By competent young man; best of city and personal reference. Dalin, 247 East 33d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—Private house, bachelor, or club; highest references. A. B., Box 34, 1,242 Broadway.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced in all branches of the business; single; good appearance; age 30; personal references for ability; city, country. C. N., 217 West 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced in all branches of the business; single; good appearance; age, 26; good reference; city or country. G. M., 216 Fulton St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Wife cook and laundress; first-class reference; country. E. H., 530 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to obtain a place for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. 31 West 49th St.

Miscellaneous.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert, 33, permanency for new year; absolutely highest references. Suite 8, 485 8th Av.

INSURANCE.—Special Agent and Solicitor, with a number of years' experience on the road, and direct trade with manufacturing and mercantile risks, is open for engagement Jan. 1. Address Special, Post Office Box 672, New York.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

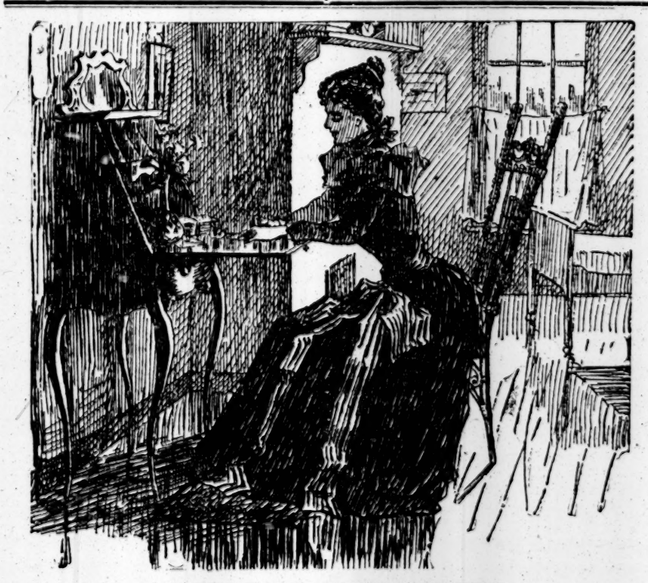
NOTICE TO PRINTERS.

Orders for Linotype Machine composition for pamphlets, newspapers, and similar publications, promptly filled by

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Pacific Cable Company Officers.

A meeting of the Pacific Cable Company of New York was held yesterday at the offices of the Central and South American Telegraph Company in this city. The following Board of Directors was elected: J. Pierpont Morgan, Edmund L. Baylies, J. Kennedy Tod, Rear Admiral John Irwin, United States Navy, and James A. Scrymser. Mr. Scrymser was elected President and Edmund L. Baylies Vice President and Acting Treasurer. The company announces that the surveys for the cable between the coast of California and the Hawaiian Islands are highly satisfactory, and that arrangements are being made for the establishment of that section within eighteen months. It will require over 9,000 miles of cable to connect the United States with the Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, and Australasia.



MARY'S URGENT NEED.

"I have a bad breath and a coated tongue," writes Mary O'Connor to the Editor of the Medical Advice Column of a New York daily paper. Mary also notices a bad taste in her mouth. What Mary requires is a Ripans Tabule. A single one will banish the bad taste in the mouth, half a dozen will take the coating off the tongue, and then the bad breath will be gone.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass)

TRIAL OF MISS KELLARD

William G. Wood Is Brought from the Middletown Asylum and Gives Testimony.

THE OFFER FOR CONVICTION

Abner C. Thomas Denies that He Ever Wrote or Was Told to Write that $2,500 Would Be Given by Mrs. Wood.

Amid a running fire of objections, William G. Wood took the witness stand and gave testimony yesterday at the trial of May Kellard for forgery before Judge McMahon and a jury in General Sessions.

The witness was cool, unconcerned, and appeared rather bored than otherwise at his situation. He made no sign as Assistant District-Attorney Lloyd called him a lunatic, senile, dotard and the pliant tool of a designing woman. The defendant herself followed him as a witness, and objections which were sustained saved her from making many answers.

Abner C. Thomas, for many years counsel for Mrs. Virginia Wood, was the first witness called. When on the stand on Tuesday he testified that he thought he had the copy of the letter he wrote to Lawyer G. W. Glaze, by Mrs. Wood's direction, wherein the offer of money was made for Miss Kellard's indictment and conviction. The letter produced by Mr. Thomas was handed to Col. R. J. Haire, counsel for the defendant.

"This is not the letter I meant," said the Colonel. "And I object to its admission." But the Assistant District-Attorney had it admitted and read it to the jury. The letter was dated November 27, 1896, and in one place said: "Mrs. Wood is willing to pay a sum of money to stimulate and aid in the prosecution of May Kellard."

Says He Never Accused Wood.

In his cross-examination Mr. Thomas said he had acted as counsel for William G. Wood during the inquisition in lunacy, but denied that he ever wrote a letter saying that Mr. Wood was guilty of forgery.

Mr. Thomas said he was more angry at Mary D. Spencer, who discounted the notes, than May Kellard. He denied that he ever wrote or was instructed by Mrs. Wood to offer $2,500 for the conviction of the prisoner. "I did make an offer of that amount to Mr. Glaze during a conversation," he said, "but it was only to pay the expense of counsel. Lawyer Glaze refused to accede to my proposition."

Mr. Glaze himself followed Mr. Thomas and told of an interview at which Mr. Thomas, Mrs. Wood, and himself were present. There was some talk of giving $2,500 to obtain the indictment and conviction of the defendant. But no direct offer was made, and he refused to accept a retainer.

Charles H. Lane, a dry goods merchant of 246 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Marcus M. Spencer, also a merchant of 244 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, testified that the defendant had dealt with them and paid for goods with notes. Mr. Spencer identified two which Miss Kellard had indorsed in his presence, purporting to be signed by Virginia Wood. Judge McMahon said he would not admit the notes in evidence until it was proved that they were forgeries. "Mrs. Wood can easily testify upon that point," he said.

Mrs. Wood Reported Ill.

"But, your Honor," remonstrated Mr. Lloyd, "Mrs. Wood is at home suffering with nervous prostration."

Mr. Lane was recalled and testified that the cashier of the Hamilton Bank told him last July that the notes were forgeries. They were thereupon introduced in evidence. One of the notes called for the payment of $350 and was indorsed by "Josephine M. Kellard" and William G. Wood. This closed the case for the people.

Col. Haire called Harry Spencer, son of Mrs. Spencer, who swore that he met Mrs. Virginia Wood at Watertown, Conn., last Summer in regard to the paper of the alleged forged notes. Mrs. Wood testified on Tuesday that she informed young Mr. Spencer at the time that the notes were forged. Young Mr. Spencer swore yesterday that "she said no such a thing."

"William G. Wood!" called out Col. Haire. There was a stir in court as an old man, tall, slightly stooping, with a drooping gray mustache, came in, leaning on the arm of a keeper. The old man coolly took the proffered Bible and had raised it, when Mr. Lloyd sprang up. "I object to this witness being sworn on the ground that he has been adjudged by the Court of General Sessions and a commission appointed by it, non compos mentis!"

Mr. Wood sat in the witness chair, with a bored expression. He leaned back, leisurely stroked his mustache, and watched Mr. Lloyd.

Mr. Lloyd continued by saying that the records showed Mr. Wood to be a lunatic and utterly incapable of mental exertion. "The report of the lunacy commission shows that," he said, "and it is because he was so adjudged that he is not now compelled to stand trial for forgery."

Incapacity on One Point.

"Your Honor," said Col. Haire in reply, "the business of the commission was confined exclusively to ascertaining whether Mr. Wood was mentally capable of advising with counsel relative to the charge of forgery. They declared him to be incapable only in that particular."

"Let him be sworn," was the Judge's decision.

"When did you deed your property to Mrs. Wood?" was asked. A. "In 1891."

"At that time did your wife sign a paper?" A. "Yes."

"Where is that paper now?"

"I do not know. I last saw it in my overcoat pocket four weeks after it was signed. The overcoat was in my home, at 259 Lenox Avenue then, and the paper mysteriously disappeared."

Despite Col. Haire's efforts the witness was not allowed to divulge the subject matter of the paper.

"When did you leave your home?" was the next question.

"Oct. 5, 1896."

"Why did you leave?"

"They crowded me out. That is, they told me to leave!"

When the Assistant District Attorney arose, Mr. Wood began again to stroke his mustache.

"Where is your home at present?" began the prosecutor.

"In the Middletown Insane Asylum."

"Do you think you can advise with counsel now?"

"Yes, but I don't know what the authorities think about it."

"Do you consider yourself a lunatic?"

The witness smiled: "I do not."

"By the way, when your father died in 1887, how much money did he leave you?"

"Between $600,000 and $700,000."

"You turned over to your wife about $150,000, didn't you?"

"I turned over to her between $200,000 and $300,000," was the decided answer.

"This was in lieu of her dower, was it not?"

"No, it was not." Then Mr. Lloyd asked the witness what the dower was, and was answered that it was "one-third."

"Well, isn't $200,000 one-third of $600,000?"

"I don't know, I am very poor at arithmetic."

Next the witness said he had been compelled to sign, to keep peace in the family. They had made him sign.

When He Met Miss Kellard.

The objections began at the following questions, and Mr. Wood was instructed that, as an indictment is pending against him, he need not answer any question that might tend to incriminate or degrade him. However, he acknowledged that he met May Kellard in 1887 in a real estate office at 102 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street. He also said he saw her frequently after that until 1896.

Then Miss Kellard, with her eyes downcast, took the oath. She gave her name as Mary Josephine Kellard, and in obedience to her attorney's direction wrote her name four times and the name of Mrs. Virginia Wood five times. This, the lawyer explained, was for the purpose of giving the jury an opportunity to compare the signatures with the signatures on the two notes. They were admitted in evidence.

Mr. Lloyd was limited in cross examination to questions regarding her signature.

"You have signed yourself Mary J. Kellard here?" he asked.

"Yes."

"Sometimes you have signed yourself 'May' also?" Again an affirmative answer.

"According to that, you are accustomed to write your name differently to suit the occasion or the person for whom you are writing the name?"

The defendant nervously twisted her handkerchief and then answered, "Yes," in a low voice.

"I'll make her my witness," exclaimed Mr. Lloyd, and straightway he began questioning the woman about her acquaintanceship with Mr. Wood. To these questions Col. Haire interposed objections, which the Judge sustained.

At this point the evidence was closed and Friday morning was fixed for the attorneys to sum up.

Hot tea biscuit, made in perfection with Royal Baking Powder. They melt in your mouth.

LEGAL NOTES.

REVIEWING STANDS AT THE DEDICATION OF GRANT'S TOMB NOT PAID FOR.—The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court yesterday reversed judgment given in a District Court in a suit brought against Walter D. Haws and another, by John A. Dooner, as assignee of claims of certain mechanics who performed work in erecting reviewing stands on Riverside Drive, near Eighty-third Street, in April, 1897, in preparation for the public ceremonies upon the occasion of the dedication of the tomb of Gen. Grant. A like decision was given in three other suits against Haws and others, by John J. Curry and other assignees of other workmen, who performed similar work at the same time on other stands, including one at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. Sidney J. Cowen was counsel for the plaintiffs, and ex-Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, and ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel George S. Coleman represented the defendants. The mechanics were employed by one Chatterton in some of the cases and by Chatterton and one Allen in other cases, and the actions were brought against Chatterton and the other defendants, including Howard T. Alexander and Coyne M. Tackaberry. By the partnership agreement between Chatterton and Haws, the latter was to give the use of his land, and Chatterton was to furnish all material and labor for the erection of the stands; and Haws was not to be liable for any expenses or costs therefor. The Court held, by Presiding Justice Daly, that the plaintiffs could not enforce any liability against Haws, even though he became, by the instrument executed between him and Chatterton, a copartner of the latter; his exemption from liability for the indebtedness incurred by Chatterton in erecting the stands, being based upon the familiar principle that one partner is not liable for the expenses incurred by another in acquiring, or providing, the property or thing which the latter is to contribute as his share of the copartnership. "Although the stand may become the common property of the copartnership when erected," the Presiding Justice said, "and such erection is for the joint benefit of the copartners, yet, under the agreement, Chatterton was to be held solely responsible for the cost of them, and the agreement fixed the extent of the obligation of the defendant Haws, who had not in any way conferred any apparent authority upon Chatterton different from that conferred by the agreement."

***

DUTY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION OF EMPLOYE.—A recovery before Justice Lynn, in the First District Court, by Mary Coffey, a girl fifteen years old, in her suit against Jacob L. Phillips and others, for injuries sustained while working upon an ironing machine in defendants' handkerchief factory, has been affirmed by the Appellate Term. The girl was employed as a stenciler at $2.50 a week, and her duties were to mark boxes with a stamp, and get boxes for the girls who folded the handkerchiefs. After working two or three weeks in the factory, she was directed, on the 22d of March last, by the forewoman who had charge of the factory, to feed a machine, and while in the act of placing handkerchiefs in the machine, her right hand was caught between two rollers, in consequence of which it was badly injured. The Court, by Justice McAdam, said the plaintiff, an inexperienced person, was called from the particular branch of service in which she was employed, and without warning or instruction, was put to work upon a machine which, although one of the kind in common use in factories, was dangerous to operatives who did not understand it and had not been previously instructed in its use. He further said: "The master having neglected the duty of instruction, was guilty of negligence; and we cannot hold, as matter of law, that the danger in this instance was so obvious and patent that the plaintiff, considering her age, was bound, in the absence of warning or instruction, to observe and appreciate the danger, and was therefore guilty of contributory negligence in failing to discover it."

***

COLLISION WITH A STREET CAR.—Dr. Sigmund Tarler left his carriage, which his servant had drawn up to the sidewalk at a point where the street car track of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company ran parallel to the curb, and so close to it as to leave a very light space, if any, between the vehicle and any car proceeding along the track. When the doctor returned from his professional visit to the carriage, he observed a street car approaching from the rear, and then some distance away. Having entered the carriage, he took the reins from the servant and prepared to start, when a violent collision was brought about by the continued progress of the car. In Dr. Tarler's suit against the company for the injuries he received, the Appellate Term has affirmed judgment given in the Fifth District Court in his favor. The appeal was on the ground that plaintiff was guilty of negligence contributing to the injury, by having started the vehicle before the car had time to pass. Justice Bischoff, who gives the opinion, says that, granting the fact that the plaintiff's vehicle remained stationary, the car might have passed it, still a recovery was authorized. "It is not merely the contributory act," the court said, "but the contributory negligence of a plaintiff which defeats his right to redress for the injuries, and to say that this plaintiff was negligent in failing to keep his horse absolutely motionless when he had no knowledge that the car was close upon him, would be to hold him to all the consequences of the car driver's rash experiment. It must have been obvious to the driver that some movement of the carriage was to be expected, when the plaintiff entered it for the purpose of leaving the place, yet, approaching from the rear, and without sound of warning, the car was suffered to proceed to the point where any change of the position of the carriage must result in a violent collision."

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PLANTS FROZEN DURING TRANSPORTATION.—A recovery by Henry A. Siebrecht, the florist, in the City Court against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the value of a lot of palms, which were shipped to him from Chestnut Hill, Penn., on Feb. 22, 1895, and which were frozen while in transit, because of unreasonable delay in transportation, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Term, in an opinion by Justice McAdam. By the bill of lading the company was exempted from damage done by freezing while in transit, so that, in order to recover the plaintiff had to establish negligence or breach of duty on its part. "He was bound to prove," Justice McAdam said, "that defendants not only unreasonably delayed transportation, but that the plants were frozen during the time of delay, and because of it." It was shown by the plaintiff that the average time of a freight train between the place of departure and the terminus at Jersey City was from eight to twelve hours, so that 2 o'clock Saturday morning was the proper time for its arrival. It did not come until 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The plaintiff had no one then at the train to receive the goods, word having been sent by telephone from the freight yard just before 5 o'clock that it was impossible for the plants to get there until Sunday morning. The appeal was based upon alleged error by the trial court in refusing to charge as requested. Experts testified that plants are safely shipped during all seasons of the year, and that those in question were properly packed to resist freezing for two or three hours. "The risk of freezing after the usual time for transportation expired was on the defendant," Justice McAdam said, "and the evidence was sufficient to require the submission to the jury of the question whether the freezing occurred while the defendant was in default, and they found that it did occur during that period from causes for which, by reason of its neglect, the defendant became liable. * * * Where the injury may have resulted from one of two causes, one of which would establish liability and the other excuse the defendant, and absolute certainty as to which did cause it is unattainable, the verdict of the jury is conclusive."

"He who laughs last laughs best."

While dealers in cheap and shoddy stuff may for a time grow fat, the day surely comes when buyers of such stuff realize there is no merit except in real worth.

For which we are duly thankful.

Good clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

No business to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

JUSTICES ARE NOT PLEASED

Objections to Assignments in the Different Parts of the Supreme Court.

HARD WORK AND FEW PLUMS

Selections of the Appellate Division for Next Year Cause as Much Dissatisfaction as Did Those for This Year.

The assignments of Justices who are to serve in the various parts of the Supreme Court during the coming year which were made by the Appellate Division on Tuesday have caused as much dissatisfaction among the Justices as did the assignments for this year, and although the Justices will not talk out or be quoted their feelings are unmistakable. When last year the Appellate Division made the assignments for 1897 there was great dissatisfaction because nearly all the former Superior and Common Pleas Court Judges were to serve in trial terms and were to have none of the rich patronage plums controlled by Justices who sit in Parts I. and I., where litigated and ex parte motions are heard, and where receiverships and references are awarded.

The exceptions among these former Superior and Common Pleas Judges to sit in Special Terms, formerly called "chambers," were Justices Pryor, Beach, and Beekman, the latter having been elected a Superior Court Judge, but never serving as such, as the Superior Court was merged into the Supreme Court when Justice Beekman took office. The former Superior and Common Pleas Court Judges asserted then that, as they were by law equally Supreme Court Justices with their brethren who had been originally elected as such, some of the easy assignments and patronage should be theirs. In this matter, however, the Appellate Division is absolute, and the assignments stood, in spite of the vigorous though suppressed objections.

Some Protests Heeded.

When the assignments were about to be made for the coming year it is understood that the Justices who had the hard jobs protested to the Appellate Division against the uneven division of the work and asked to be assigned to parts where the work was less onerous. In a number of instances it appears these protests have been heeded by the higher court, but in others no seeming attention was paid to them.

During this year Justices Daly, Bischoff, and McAdam sat in the Appellate Term, which hears appeals from District Court and City Court cases. This term sits on the fourth Monday of every month in the year except August. For 1898 Justices Bischoff and Daly have been relieved of the work in the Appellate Term and are to sit in Special Term on equity cases, while Justice McAdam, who was one of the strongest objectors to the order of things last year, has a chance in Special Term, Part II., where unlitigated motions are heard, but which carries some patronage with it. He sits there two weeks in August, when business is light. During the rest of the year he presides in Trial Term, Part XI.

Justice Daly gets six weeks in each of Special Terms, Parts I., II., and VI., the latter a newly created part for litigated motions.

Justice Bischoff's time will be given to the different Special Terms. These are supposed to be in the line of promotion, but at least one of the Justices does not look at the matter in that way.

To Work Every Month.

Justices Beekman, Gildersleeve, and Gegerich will sit in the Appellate Term for 1898. The last two, with Justice Freedman, have been doing the hardest work in the courts during this year, calling the weekly calendars in Parts II., III., and VII. They have been relieved of this, but as they serve a month each in the criminal branch, and at other times in Special and Trial Terms they will be working every month in the year. Neither seems to be very enthusiastic over the prospect. Justice Beekman, who had the patronage parts of Special Term for some time this year, gets little of it next year, and Justice Truax is in a similar position.

The main work in Special Terms, Part I., II., and VI., will be done by Justices Lawrence, Pryor, and Smyth. Justice Scott is relegated to Trial Term, Part III. for the entire year, except for two weeks in July, when business is at its slackest. Then he sits in Special Term, Part I.

Justice Truax has two weeks in September in Special Term, Part I., and for the rest of the year sits in Trial Term, Part II. This is the most important and onerous part of the court, where preferred causes are heard. Justice Freedman sat there all this year. He now goes to Special and Trial Terms. Justice Beach will have two weeks in September in Special Term, Part VI., and will put in the rest of his time in Trial Term, Part VII.

Justice McLean, who sat in Special Term in 1896, the first year of his election, and was relegated to Trial Terms this year, will have two weeks in July in Special Term, Part VI. Otherwise he will sit in Trial Term, Part X. Justice Dugro gets two weeks of the patronage in Special Term, Part II., in August. For the rest of the year he sits in Trial Term, Part V.

The new rules promulgated by the Appellate Division create Part VI., as well as Part I., for litigated motions. All the motions will come up in Part I., and the Justice sitting there will assign those he sees fit to Part VI. Cases put on the day calendar are to be called in Parts III. and VII. of the Trial Terms at 10 o'clock, instead of 10:30, as heretofore. Another change intended to relieve Trial Term, Part II., is that preferred causes coming up there may be assigned by its Justice to Trial Term, Part XII.

Varuna to Start on a Long Cruise.

E. S. Higgins, New York Yacht Club, has completed arrangements for a protracted cruise on his steam yacht Varuna. Mr. Higgins will be accompanied on his voyage by several friends, among them Chatfield Taylor, the golfer. The yacht is ready for sea, and will leave port to-morrow, and after a few weeks among the West Indies will cruise along the coast of South America, and thence to Africa and the Mediterranean.

To Begin Its Receptions.

The Young Folks' League of the Hebrew Infant Asylum will begin its series of receptions for the season by giving an entertainment and dance at Terrace Garden Saturday night.

Stern Brothers

Special to-morrow on 2d floor

Misses' Dresses
handsomely trimmed,
sizes 4 to 14 years, $3.95
Heretofore $5.75 to $8.90

Russian Blouse Suits
Plain Cloth, trimmed,
sizes 10, 12 and 14 years, $6.45
Heretofore $9.75

Long Cloaks
of Imported Cloth,
sizes 4, 6, and 8 years, $8.90
sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years, $11.50
Heretofore $12.50 to $17.50

Jackets
of English Kersey Cloth, taffeta silk lined,
sizes 14, 16 & 18 years, $9.75 / $12.75
Heretofore $14.50 to $17.50

Boys' Double-breasted Suits
of All-wool Cheviots,
sizes 7 to 16 years, $3.75
Heretofore $5.75

Middy Suits
of Serges, Cheviots and Fancy Mixtures,
sizes 3 to 8 years, $3.95
Heretofore $5.95 to $7.50

Jack Tar Reefers
of Chinchilla or English Curl Cloth, sizes 3 to 8 yrs., $4.98
Heretofore $6.90

Reefers
of Worombo Chinchilla, velvet or storm collar,
sizes 6 to 16 years, $5.00
Value $7.50

West Twenty-Third Street

ROBBED ON HIS WEDDING NIGHT

A Brooklyn Printer Tells a Queer Tale of Being Bound and Gagged in His New Apartments.

Police Capt. Kitzer of the Herbert Street Station, Williamsburg, is much puzzled over a strange story of assault and robbery told to him yesterday by Laurence Roth, a printer, of 14 Jackson Street. The incident preceded Roth's marriage on Tuesday night to Miss Josephine Demling of 562 Metropolitan Avenue. He is twenty-five years old. The time for the marriage was set for 7 o'clock on Tuesday night. Roth had previously rented rooms on the top floor of the Jackson Street house owned by Mrs. Kate Young and had fitted it up for housekeeping.

Half an hour before the time set for the marriage Roth called upon his fiancée and told her he was going to take a wedding present around to their new home. When Roth failed to return at the expiration of half an hour Miss Demling became alarmed. She waited fifteen minutes longer and then sent out her thirteen-year-old sister, Margaret, to see what detained Roth. The girl hurried to the house and when she reached the top floor she found Roth lying on the kitchen floor. He was bound and gagged and his face was bruised. After the girl had released Roth, she asked him what had happened.

He told her he had been attacked by two men soon after he had entered the kitchen and lighted the lamp. The men, Roth said, after binding and gagging him, had stolen $47 from a pocket and removed a gold ring from his right hand. Roth exacted a promise from the girl that she would not tell her sister anything about his adventure.

Both returned to the house and Roth explained to the bride that business had detained him. The marriage took place, and just before midnight Margaret was found by her mother, crying. She was questioned, and told her mother what had happened to Roth. The latter reluctantly admitted the truth of the statement, but was not inclined to call the attention of the police to the case. He finally did so, and at first Capt. Kitzer was not inclined to believe him, but Margaret corroborated the story of finding Roth bound and gagged.

Capt. Kitzer, with two detectives, worked all day yesterday on the case, but was not able to obtain the slightest clue to the robbers. Roth could give no description, as he says they were disguised.

MRS. W. J. COURTNEY ROBBED.

Daughter of Hugh McLaughlin Loses $2,500 Worth of Jewelry.

The home of Mrs. William J. Courtney, daughter of Hugh McLaughlin, was visited by a scuttle thief on Tuesday night, and jewels valued at about $2,500 were stolen. They were mainly wedding presents, which she had received at her marriage to the son of ex-Sheriff Courtney a few weeks ago. Her home is at 165 Washington Park, Brooklyn.

The thief got in the house by forcing the scuttle off and climbing down the ladder. He probably got to the roof by going through one of the flats in Myrtle Avenue. The robbery took place between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, while the Courtneys were at dinner. Going up to her room on the third floor, Mrs. Courtney found the place in disorder. She went at once to her dressing case and found that the box containing her most valuable jewels was gone.

The matter was at once reported to the police. No arrests have been made, and the police are preserving the utmost secrecy about the affair.

MINING COMPANIES ENJOINED.

Writ to Prevent South American Mine Owners from Issuing Bonds.

Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, yesterday issued an injunction restraining the Ecuador Placer Mining Company, the Ecuador Gold Mining Company, the Central Trust Company, Otis Gage, and other defendants from issuing bonds to secure a mortgage of the Ecuador Gold Mining Company to the Central Trust Company, and from selling or mortgaging a mining estate located in the Province of Esmeraldas, Republic of Ecuador.

The action to enjoin is brought by Daniel O'Dell on behalf of himself and others who are interested in the defendant properties, on the ground that the defendants entered into agreements to develop the mining properties with Gage, who was to raise $35,000 toward a first payment of $400,000 to be paid into the treasury of the Ecuador Placer Mining Company.

It is claimed by O'Dell that these agreements are void since they were not kept, and that despite this the defendants are contemplating issuing bonds and mortgaging the mining estate, thus injuring the rights of the plaintiff.

WILL OF MARY VAN NEST.

$10,000 Left to Charity and the Remainder to Relatives and Servants.

The will of Mary Van Nest, late of 39 West Thirty-fourth Street, who died on Nov. 20 at her country home at Lenox, Mass., was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office.

The sum of $5,000 is left to the Free Home for Destitute Girls at 22 East Eleventh Street, and a similar sum to the Ladies' Christian Union at 27 North Washington Square. Several servants receive $1,000 each.

A trust fund of $50,000 is created for the benefit of her grandson, Richard Van Nest Gamhill.

Ten thousand dollars is left to her daughter-in-law, Mary T. Van Nest, and a similar sum to each of her sons-in-law, Charles C. Jackson and Geraud Foster; $25,000 is bequeathed to Jane B. Draper, the sister of Mrs. Van Nest; $15,000 is left to Cornelia A. De Forest, and $20,000 to Catherine Thompson, both nieces of the testatrix.

A number of other nephews and nieces and her husband are left bequests. The residue of the estate is left in trust for the benefit of her three daughters.

$50,000 to Colleges and Missions.

EXETER, N. H., Nov. 24.—By the will of the late Eustace C. Fitz of Chelsea, Mass., which was filed here to-day, public bequests are devised as follows: $5,000 each to Brown and Colby Universities; $10,000 each to Wellesley, Newton Theological Seminary, American Baptist Missionary Union, and American Baptist Home Missions Society.

Not a Bridge Company's Designer.

F. Stuart Williamson, who has been appointed by Commissioner Collis to prepare plans for the Riverside Drive Viaduct, is a consulting engineer associated with an engineering office of this city, and is not the designer and engineer of the Union Bridge Company, as reported.

BRIDGE LOOP INJUNCTION

Justice Andrews Decides to Continue It Until the Trial of the Action.

DECLARES THERE IS DANGER

He Also Questions the Authority of the Trustees to Permit the Laying of Tracks—An Appeal May Be Taken.

Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court, yesterday handed down a decision in which he continues the temporary injunction restraining the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge and the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn from continuing the work of laying tracks and loops at the New York terminus of the bridge. The injunction is made operative until the action shall have been brought to trial.

After saying that he had carefully examined the papers in the case and that he visited and inspected the premises referred to twice, Justice Andrews holds that the injunction ought to be continued, but he makes the order appealable, so that in case the attorneys do not care to wait until the trial is reached they may bring the matter before the Appellate Term and get an early final decision. The following reasons are given for the decision:

"First—There is a serious question whether the building or erection of loops or curved railway tracks on the promenade entrance to the bridge is within the power of the Trustees, and is not unlawful, and whether it does not constitute an injury to the property of the City of New York and the City of Brooklyn."

Safety of Pedestrians.

The section of the law pertaining to the powers of the Trustees is then extensively gone into, and the decision continues:

"Second—There is a further question in the case as to whether, in permitting the four loops to be constructed upon the street level at the entrance to the bridge, the defendants have made proper provision for the safety of pedestrians, and whether, if they have not, their action in the premises can be reviewed by the courts.

"It is not necessary to be an engineer or an expert to see that the frequent passage of cars over the four tracks placed upon the street level at the entrance to the bridge will endanger the lives and limbs of the thousands of pedestrians who will daily pass over said tracks. It is not very important whether the number who do so pass daily is 20, or 10, or 5,000; the frequent passage of the cars over the tracks would endanger the lives and limbs of all pedestrians crossing those tracks, whatever their number may be. It would seem, from the argument and the affidavits submitted upon the motion, that the Trustees and the Superintendent of the bridge are aware that the carrying out of this, the proposed method of construction, involves serious danger to pedestrians who may have occasion to cross the tracks.

"A plan has therefore been adopted which, it is claimed, will obviate such danger. This plan is to have each car coming from Brooklyn turn upon one of the loops until four are in line, and then, at a given signal, to have the whole four pass over the loops at once, and, while the cars are making such passage, not to allow any person to cross the tracks. It is said that this operation is to be repeated every forty-five seconds, and that the detention of foot passengers will be for a period of only five seconds.

"It does not require extrinsic evidence to make it manifest that the carrying out of this plan will involve great confusion, and that, if pedestrians who may be on the bridge, desiring to cross tracks, are stopped every 45 seconds, they will be greatly delayed and incommoded."

Power of the Trustees.

In the third and last reason, Justice Andrews reviews the acts by which the Trustees are vested with authority to make contracts, and expressly maintains that the bridge is the property of the two cities, and the Trustees are merely the agents of the cities.

"If the action of the Trustees," the decision reads, "in disregarding the plans recommended by their board of experts was in contravention of the provisions of the act of 1897, and was therefore unlawful, or if the plan adopted by them makes travel between the two cities uncertain and unsafe, and their action in this regard is reviewable by the court, I think this suit is maintainable under Section 1,925 of the code, which provides that an action to obtain a judgment preventing waste of or injury to the estate, funds, or other property of a county, town, city, or incorporated village of the State, may be maintained against any officer thereof or any agent, &c."

Upon these grounds the motion for the injunction was granted.

FINAL ESTIMATES DELAYED.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment Postpones Action.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday in the Mayor's office to consider the final estimate for 1898. The sum of $5,000 was appropriated for improving a terrace in Central Park, $1,500 for improving a small park in East Fourteenth Street, $4,500 for improving Claremont Park, and $6,000 for a frame roadhouse at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and the Harlem River Driveway. For the construction of approaches to the Harlem River Driveway at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street $8,000 was appropriated.

The board approved Judge Allison's bill of $5,000 for special services in condemnation proceedings for the acquirement of land for a small park at Twenty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue.

Final estimates were then taken, but in the absence of Corporation Counsel Scott, who was to render a decision on certain points not clear to the board, action was postponed until the next meeting.

A member of the board nearly succeeded in playing a joke on Controller Fitch, who while routine business was being considered, mechanically voted aye to the ordinary appropriations. The member in question testily introduced the resolution appropriating $6,000 for fitting up the Sheriff's office in the Stewart Building, which had been laid over on Monday on the Controller's decision that the law did not authorize the expenditure. When the question was put Mr. Fitch voted aye, but recovering himself changed the vote to no amid general laughter.

B. Altman & Co.

Are introducing a Ladies'

GOLF . . . WAISTCOAT

in various colorings. A novelty designed expressly for Athletic and Open-air purposes.

B. Altman & Co.

Are Now Introducing The Following Late . . . .

PARIS NOVELTIES:

THE EMPIRE BRASSIERE
CORSET CHEMISE.

THE STRAIGHT FRONT
PLAID RIBBON CORSET.

THE EMBROIDERED MOUSSELINE DE SOIE
BRASSIERE.

NINETEENTH STREET AND SIXTH AVE

AGAINST ADJT. STRONG.

Friends of the Mayor's Son Unable to Elect Him to a Sixty-ninth Regiment Captaincy.

The election of a Captain for Company D of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Capt. Daniel Dowdney, has been indefinitely postponed. Mayor Strong's son, who is an Adjutant on Col. George Moore Smith's staff, was slated for the place, but at a caucus held Tuesday night it was found impossible to control the election. Dec. 15 was the date originally set, and First Lieut. James Plunkitt of the company has been busily engaged for some days canvassing votes for Adjt. Strong, who, it was no secret, was the choice of Col. Smith for the place.

The caucus, at which 34 officers were present, showed thirty-three votes for Lieut. Plunkitt and only one—Lieut. Plunkitt's, for Adjt. Strong. The defeat is said to have been worked by Lieut. Col. Duffy and other officers who believe the Sixty-ninth should be officered only by Irishmen. It is said that Col. Smith is not popular with the incoming city administration, and that so long as he is in command the regiment has a poor chance of securing an appropriation for a new armory.

Until Col. Smith was detailed to reorganize the regiment, all the officers and a vast majority of the men were Irish. The officers gave him loyal service, and now that the regiment is again on a satisfactory footing and his work is accomplished, they believe he should resign. Col. Smith declined yesterday to discuss the subject. He denied that there was any feeling against him in the regiment, and said that the report of Tuesday night's caucus was news to him.

MANUFACTURERS TO MEET.

Two Thousand Will Assemble Here in Janunry to Discuss Their Affairs and Dine.

The general officers for this district of the National Association of Manufacturers appointed at a recent meeting an Executive Committee composed of eighteen members of the organization, to arrange for holding a convention in this city. This committee met yesterday afternoon in Room 80, TIMES Building, and organized by electing Charles A. Schieren Chairman, Augustus G. Paine Treasurer, and Charles E. Locke Secretary.

The convention will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 25, 26, and 27. It will be closed by a banquet on the night of the 27th, at which it is expected that 2,000 guests will be entertained. At the meeting yesterday the following special committee was appointed to make final arrangements for the convention and banquet: Henry B. Haigh, A. R. Whitney, Norton P. Otis, Philip T. Dodge, George H. Robinson, and E. A. McAlpin.

Charles E. Locke said yesterday that the association's 1,100 members represented, in the value of their products, about 50 per cent. of the entire manufactures of this country. The total value for the United States, he said, is estimated at $13,000,000,000 for 1897, and represents the employment of 6,000,000 men, women, and children, and the payment of $3,000,000,000 in wages. This shows, he said, that the United States ranks first as a producer, while its exports, being about $1,200,000,000, place her in the fourth rank, behind England, Germany, and France.

Commercial Advertiser Control.

J. S. Seymour and H. J. Wright announced in the editorial columns of The Commercial Advertiser yesterday that "negotiations pending since June last have been consummated," and that the control of that paper has passed into their hands. When asked about the matter, Mr. Seymour said that while he and Mr. Wright had been actually in charge of the paper since last July, they had lately obtained a controlling interest in the stock, which warranted the announcement published. He said that the policy of the paper would not be materially changed, as it would advocate the national policies of the Republican Party, reserving to itself the right of independent criticism and opinion in local affairs. Mr. Seymour will be the publisher, and Mr. Wright the editor.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Begins at 8. Daniel Frohman.....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2.
PRINCESS AND THE BUTTERFLY
"Will afford the keenest treat to lovers of the drama."—World.
"A fine play; positive vitality and charm."—Times.
"The night was a festival; presage a long career."—Tribune.
"A clever society comedy."—Herald.
"No play at the Lyceum had ever been better acted."—Sun.
.....INSTANT SUCCESS.....
of Mr. Pinero's brilliant 5-act comedy-drama of modern society.

5TH AV. THEATRE, B'way & 28th St. Edwin Knowles.....Manager
FAREWELL WEEK
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
THANKSGIVING MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.
THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE.
To-night at 8:30, BEAU BRUMMELL.
To-morrow, A Parisian Romance; Sat. Mat., Beau Brummell; Sat. Eve., Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Com'g, Nov. 25, the distinguished Polish Artiste, MADAME ALEXANDRA VIARDA.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Monday Evening, Nov. 29.
GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
N. Y. Medical College and Hospital for Women.
Anton Seidl and His Orchestra.
EMINENT SOLOISTS.
Sale now open at box office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL.
SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. Walter Damrosch, Conductor.
2nd Aft. Concert Nov. 26 at 2:15
2nd Evg. Concert Nov. 27 at 8:15
by the NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (INC.)
Soloist: Ysaye, Violinist.
Res. seats 50 cts. to $1.50. Boxes $12; now at box office.
500 seats in Balcony, 50 cents.

WALLACK'S Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
MATINEE TO-DAY, (THURSDAY.)
MISS JULIA ARTHUR,
Supported by Mr. EDWIN ARDEN, in Frances Hodgson Burnett's and Stephen Townesend's play,
A LADY OF QUALITY.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 27TH, GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT, in aid of ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, 177 2D AVE. SEIDL ORCHESTRA. VERLET, TREBELLI, REMENYI, BLOODGOOD, WILLIAMS, AND GAMBLE; DIE VERSUCHERIN," VORWECK, and MARBACH, all under personal direction Anton Seidl. Seats now on sale at box office.

KOSTER & BIAL'S ADM., 50c. MAT. SAT.
ANNA HELD nightly at 11:05 and at all matinées.
MARIE LLOYD, ALICE ATHERTON, FAUST BALLET AND FOREIGN STARS.
SPECIAL MATINEE TO-DAY.
First popular Sunday night Concert, Nov. 28. ANNA HELD, MARIE LLOYD, & enlarged chorus.

BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Thanksgiving Eves. at 8:15. Mat. To-day.
IT'S ALL RIGHT—" WE FIX."
MAY IRWIN.
A stream of laughter.
"SWELL MISS FITZWELL."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY EVENING, NOV. 28, AT 8:15, OPENING OF THE SEASON. FIRST GRAND CONCERT. YSAYE, PLANCON, PUGNO, VAN CORTLANDT, SEIDL, AND HIS ORCHESTRA. Prices, 50c. to $2.00, at box office, Schubert's, and Tyson's. Direction of R. E. Johnston & Co. STEINWAY PIANOS USED.

Two Song Recitals. CHICKERING HALL, Thursday ev'g, Dec. 2, at 8:15. Monday, aft., Dec. 6,